VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ayushi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.8.22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT Computer education Bhubaneswar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Music is a reflection of the socio cultural aspect of man. It is intrisacly linked with festivals, harvest festivals. It is intertwined with the cultural ethos of man.

Reflection of cultural ethos is music

(1) North east

→ During hornbill festival, the Naga tribe pay tribute to hornbill by singing song, highlights importance of horn bill in their tradition

→ Harvest festivals like Bihu in Assam happens with singing and dancing reflecting Importance

of nature.

(2) East

Chaw dance of odisha has song [marital song]
Nuakhai, raja festival n song reflects importance of nature

(3) Central and North

woman in chattisgarh sing pandavani song while carrying Matka in their hand.
Mayal tradition, Ghazal, Dhrupad
Kathak reflects influence of Islam.

(4) South

→ Carnatic music with focus on dhrupad, instrument
→ Kathakali, Bharatnatyam have fast moving music (Thillana)
Due to globalization, the regional music are losing their importance. There is need to incentivize and promote regional music.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the rise of ~~socialism~~ communism in Russia, ~~there was~~ [Russian revolution 1917], there was a spurt of working class movement whole across India.

Emergence

→ socialism influenced by Russia

→ Rise of Congress socialist party within Congress

→ HSRA formed with socialistic aim led by Bhagat Singh

→ Number of trade union were formed, In 1920 All India Trade union Congress presided by Lala Lajpat Rai,

→ Formation of Communist party of India led by

M.N Roy, SA Dange, Mandine Ghosh

Contribution

1. Heavily participated in Non cooperation and civil disobedience movement (CDM)
   (eg) Assam Tea worker strike during CDM, railway worker strike
2. Believed in mass protest, their boycott → kept British economy in standstill
3. ~~In quit India movement~~
   Actively took part to boycott the simon commission
4. QIM → Initially took part, but as Britain and Russia joined hands, changed side.
5. Rise of peasants' movement merging into national movement
   (eg) Eka Sabha movement
6. Meerut conspiracy case → Plot against British

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak was an extremist leader who believed that Swarajya was his birth right. He propagated passive resistance, boycott.

Gandhian politics – continuation

① Mahatma Gandhi stressed on non constitutional means to achieve his goal as done by Tilak

② Mahatma Gandhi changed the goal of Congress

② like Tilak's Swaraj movement of boycotting schools, colleges, Mahatma Gandhi also continued on same line.

However, not exact continuation

① ~~Mahat~~ Gandhiji made the movement a mass movement by including all section of people

② Gandhiji focused on moral method of ~~swarajya~~, satyagraha, Non violence

③ Gandhiji followed struggle Truce strategy

④ Gandhiji focused more on constructive work

(eg) khadi spinning, chanting of "Ishwar, Allah", Nai Taleem (education), Harijan etc.

Thus Gandhian politics was an advancement over Tilak politics - ~~leader in~~ leading to greater reach, appeal and acceptance ~~by~~ among people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IPCC, the oceans of the worlds' have absorbed about 90% of the heat till now.

Losing memory

① Ocean suffering from ocean acidification (excess CO_2), temperature stratification

② This has led to complete disruption of marine animal life, rise of ~~aphyxia~~ hypoxia (dead zones), coral reef bleaching and disruption in thermohaline circulation.

Thus the oceans are completely losing their trait (memory)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Consequence

Marine: strangling of the marine animal due to hypoxia
expansion of dead zone
coral reef bleaching

economy: fisheries sector loss, disruption of livelihood, loss of protein consumption
(eg) 15% of world protein from fishery

disaster: rise in SST, increased frequency of tropical ~~and~~ cyclone
(eg) cyclone from west Arabian sea are increasing

Appropriate steps are required to reverse the damage done.

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to change in the composition of soil nutrient by adding fertilizer, and other minerals, organic solutions

Benefits

① required N:P:K ratio
↳ cultivability Increases

② Productivity and yield of the soil Increases.

③

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Concerns

(1) leads to soil salinization issue

(2) overuse → disruption of N:P:K ratio (9:4:1)

(3) Problem of soil leaching and water logging

(4) overexploitation of mineral content

solution → fertigation.

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plant refers to production of energy through mixture of energy sources like solar, ~~plant~~ wind, normal conventional source.

advantage

① Issue of intermittency is solved by ensuring reliable supply of energy

② ~~Can~~ are cost effective as costly source of energy can be mixed with cheap source (eg) Solar with wind, Tidal with wind

③ help to meet the demand supply mismatch. In normal case renewable energy would

be used, but in peak time non renewable energy can be used.

Challenges

1. Land acquisition - displacement
2. Huge finance required
3. Grid Integration is difficult
4. Risk of utility death spiral leading to complete disruption of energy supply.

To fulfil the requirement of ~~20~~ net Zero by 2070, adopting hybrid plants could be a viable strategy rather than solely concentrating on either wind or solar.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation Belts are formed along the earth's atmosphere. It consists of charged particles, that protects the earth from harmful ~~solar~~ solar radiations.

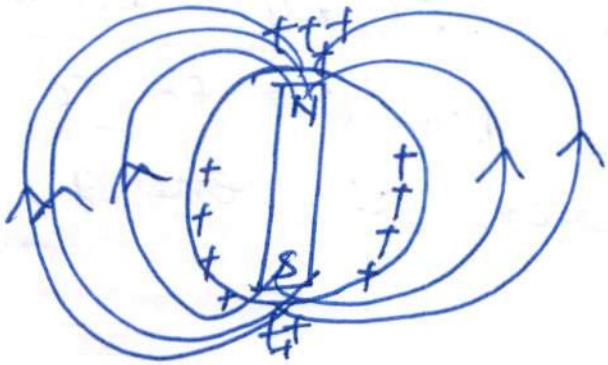

Fig: Van allen radiation

Formation

There is deep magnet at the core of the earth that produces the magnetic field.

→ ~~At~~ when there is interaction with solar energy, the magnetosphere in the presence of electric field creates charged particles.

Need for studying

① Solar storm & is making the van radiation belt shift
(southern anomaly)

② This can lead to disruption of navigation satellite, communication satellite thus impacting all the critical infrastructure.

③ Shifting can also lead to exposure of harmful impact of solar storm, radiation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Section 375 of the IPC provides exception to marital rape (if sex done with wife below 15 years)

Need for criminalization

1. Marital rape violates the bodily integrity and autonomy of woman (against article 21, 14)

2. Based on doctrine of coverture - "woman a property of man" (Patriarchal nature)

3. Giving consent once → does not mean perpetual consent

4. Based on colonial era law

5. Many western democracies have criminalized it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenge

① Might destabilize the Institution of marriage and family

② Rise of false allegation
(eg) Dowry case ~ 10,000 false accusation

③ ~~Be~~ Consent can be withdrawn even during sex.

④ Difficult to get evidence and prove.

way ahead -
Cases of marital rape can be resolved at family level by mediation of adults

Also, as mentioned by Karnataka high court, a rape is a rape, thus a platant exception to husband cannot be given.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the jobs in the service sector (that deals with hospitality) and domestic jobs (taking care of household and family). It mostly includes jobs requiring soft skill to effectively communicate.

(eg) Nursing, receptionist, ~~at~~ domestic home maker

challenge

① Pink stereotyping of woman ~~to~~ fit for care economy

② unpaid nature of care economy

(eg) Domestic work is unaccounted in GDP.

③ Time poverty of female.

(eg) Niti ayog highlights

woman spend 3-4 time extra than man in doing household activity.

(4) Double work burden of woman

(5) ~~Gh~~ less salary in care economy → widening of Gender pay gap. (Global gender gap 2022 → woman earn 1/5 th of man)

<u>steps to address</u>

(1) Diversification of women's Job into non care sector.

(eg) woman enterpreneurship promotion (Mahila e, haat), stand up India, <u>SHG</u>

(2) Debate raised regarding monetary compensation for domestic work

(3) Improvement of working condition → Maternity benefit, creche service

(4) Gender Sensitisation

Care economy sustains the functioning of the entire society. Hence it is of most vital sector that needs due recognition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Bank highlighted the unique challenge of learning poverty where the children due to lockdown have lost the basic numeracy and reading skill. The number is estimated to be around 55%.

Implication

(1) loss of human capital and demographic dividend
→ HDI rank of India 131

(2) Risk of increased drop out, child labour (10.1 mn - Census 2011)
→ drop out (Primary - 4%) [UDISE]

(3) Reversal of the gains made in education
→ we had achieved 100% primary enrollment rate.

(4) Risk of Increased out of school children
(NSSO - already 3 crore)

(5) Difficult for teachers to reverse the loss

way ahead

(1) Identify the data of children in Panchayat level suffering from learning poverty

(2) Map teacher with children with outcome monitoring

(3) Teach Gajapati model of odisha → where government officers teach children

(4) Teach in local language for better grasping (4) Namath Basai, Kerela

(5) customized ~~dig~~ digital learning, school on wheel

(6) unique model - Jeevan Shala, Narmada

(7) involve NGO - eg- Bhasa NGO, Make a difference

Also public expenditure on education to 6% is required to reverse the loss.

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural tradition refers to the paintings in the rock caves or huge structures usually made using ~~two~~ natural vegetable colours.

Evolution in South India.

① Mesolithic

Painting on rock showing simple hunting scene can be found, sometimes sprinkling of red ochre highlights ritual significance

eg) Hallur, Pikkihal, Tekkalakote,

Fig: Mesolithic

Green, red natural colours were used

② Neolithic < saw the emergence of solid colour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Initial cave structure painting (upto 500 BC)

Badami cave had painting ~~of~~ from themes of Bhagvad geita.

Ajanta cave → Padmapani painting, flying apsara

ellora cave → themes of Buddhism, hinduism, Jainism found.

(4) Later half (Later > 500 BC)

- Sittavansal cave painting } based on Jain theme
- Lepakshi temple painting
  ↳ Gods and Goddesses were painted, uniquely ornamented and decorated.

Significant traits

(1) sharply painted face and subdued colour used

in elora.

(2) Keepakshe temple → richly ornamented, sharp pointed nose, sharp twist of hands and elbows.

(3) Badami → made from natural colours, dull colours were used, subdued colours and lack of proper contrast, mostly based on Brahmanical themes.

The paintings provide a unique insight into the minds of our ancestor.

Hence they need to be adequately preserved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Colonial modernity led birth to the western education (Metcalfes' act, woods' dispatch), thus inculcating spirit of humanism, sci inquiry, idea of liberty, fraternity and equality. Also railway, postal, laws unified India.

Colonial modernity → Birth of Indian nationalism

(1) Interference in socio cultural practises → angered the masses
eg) Abolition of sati (Bengal Sati Abolition Act)
eg) Banning of human sacrifice of khonds

(2) "education" → The birth of moderates who were western educated.
eg) Dada Bhai Naoroji → "Poverty and unbritish rule in India

highlighted the economic exploitation (drain of wealth)

3. Railway

→ national leaders could travel easily eg) Mahatma Gandhi

→ created a sense of unity as all faced racial subjugation

4. Press

→ created a mass library movement

→ ignited the spirit of nationalism

eg) "Kesari" by Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Incited "Chapekar brothers"

5. Legislature

various acts like Indian Council act of 1892 → allowed asking questions, 1909 → allowed discussion of budget

eg) Welby Commission which inquired into excessive expenditure.

6. Judiciary, law

→ same unified law

→ All felt the racial discrimination

eg) Ilbert Bill controversy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet, not entirely due to colonial modernity. other factors -

(1) economic exploitation of the British → Permanent settlement act (10/11th) of revenue → marginalized farmers, decline of handicraft

(2) socio cultural reform movement → effort by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Pandit Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar → freed woman from shackles of ~~povert~~ patriarchy → became main agent of satyagraha.

(3) ~~Myth~~ Discrimination by British → unfair treatment to Indian soldier (~~few~~ less salary)

Thus Indian nationalism was shaped by multitude of factors, which finally reached its peak from during the Gandhian phase.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The idea of environmentalism has been deep imbibed in our Indian history since the worship of peepal tree by Harappans. Similarly, post Independence the development environment conundrum gave rise to huge number of protests.

Chipko Movement

→ led by Bahugan Sunderlal, it was against the cutting of trees in uttarakhand

→ woman started hugging the trees as mark of protest.

Fig: environmental movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Narmada Bachao

Sardar Sarovar Dam caused huge displacement by submerging of Narmada river. led to huge protest. It was led by Megha Patkar. The environmental concerns of creating huge dam like destruction of marine life was neglighted

Silent Valley Protest

→ Silent Valley in Kerela ~~is~~ has endangered species like lion macaque. Developmental projects were opposed by people on ground of threat to endangered species.

Some recent protest -

① Polavaram dam } → submergence of huge gam → Protest

② Niyamgiri Protest } → Dongria konds

protested mining by Vedanta as they believed their god Niyamraja resides there.

Organized form of protest were seen in the above movements in form of

- mass mobilization
- awareness campaign
- huge rally and protest
- environment and socio cultural need were intertwined

Yet, few loopholes ~ lack of proper organisational structure, short lived, lack of proper leadership.

Despite the lacunas the movements marked a swift transition from anthropocentrism to biocentrism, from shallow ecology to deep ecology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Continental blockade strategy was adopted by Napoleon to block the trade of Britain by completely encircling it and threatening other powers that trade with Britain would have dire consequences.

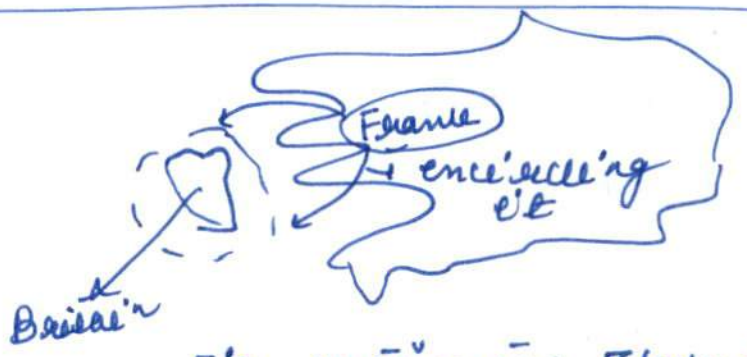

Fig: Continental Blockade

Reason for Continental Blockade

→ Britain → stopping of economic trade would lead to its collapse due to external dependency, supply chain disruptions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus Napoleon wanted to weaken Britain economically.

Preconceived strategy:

① Britain had much of essential raw material to sustain itself
(eg) coal, textiles, & agriculture

② Britain had colonies throughout the world through which it could easily circumvent the blockade

~~③~~ ③ Its ultimate outcome

was the defeat of Napoleon at Battle of waterloo

(4) Also, many of major powers like USA did not abide by it.

Hence, the blockade was not a well planned strategy. It did help France by temporarily harming Britain (through economic loss), but Britains' colonies worldwide ensured it sailed through.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic ocean has emerged as the new geopolitical arena among the major power due to melting of ice, huge resource.

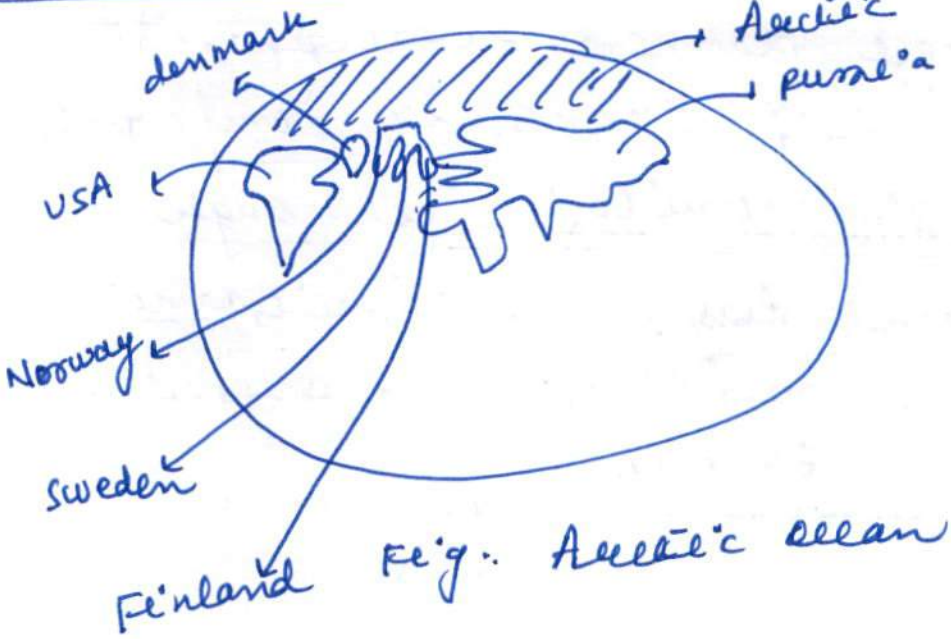

Fig. Arctic ocean

Arctic Paradox

(1) Melting of ice → (Permafrost) + leading to opening of new

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

shipping and trade routes, thus improving economic efficiency

(eg) Russia can directly use the new shipping routes, cost would reduce by 30-40%.

(2) huge amount of natural resource → natural gas, oil

(3) However lot of melting would expose to greater risk of climate change -

→ Ice melting → release huge amount of CO_2 → reduced albedo effect → positive feedback cycle continues.

→ huge melting distorts the thermohaline circulation by reducing the salinity (eg) Atlantic Meridional ocean circulation already impacted (IPCC AR6)

Thus there is paradox between development and environmental

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

needs.

Spatial distribution of resource

1. 40% of the worlds' natural gas
2. 25% of the worlds' petroleum reserve
3. Presence of rare earth metal like lithium, vanadium
4. Presence of polymetallic nodules (sulphur and Magnesium nodules)
5. unconventional energy source like shale gas, coal bed methane, methane hydrates.

India has recently come up with Arctic policy → human capacity development, science and research, environment etc. This would help India for research, and also to play a key role in Arctic governance.

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to the frozen part of the earth. It constitutes roughly 2% of the total surface area.

Fig: Major distribution of cryosphere

Impact of change in cryosphere

(-) Huge release of green house gases into the atmosphere

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) IPCC report on cryosphere highlights melting of glaciers will release 240 Giga tonnes of CO_2 into the atmosphere.

→ huge amount of toxic gases trapped in the glaciers are released → human health impacted

→ albedo effect ↓ → More absorption of greenhouse gases → More melting

(Positive feedback cycle continues)

→ Impact on high mountain

(1) Initially peak water, later water shortage

(2) shortage of water later on → as glacier (major source of river)

(eg) Niti ayog report highlights 30% of spring in himalaya have dried up.

Impact on human occupation -

) livelihood threat - a) lumbering

) flooding of coastal cities, displacement, loss to property.

Measures to tackle

Mitigation → Adoption of COP 26 glasgow ~~to~~ goals, switch to renewable energy, technology transfer by developed countries, behavioural change at Individual level (LIFE), decarbonization of economy eg → Nitiayog collaboration with ITF for decarbonization

Adaptation → disaster resilient building, salt tolerant agriculture crop (eg: west Bengal developed arsenic tolerant rice), Proper displacement, rehabilitation, alternative livelihood.

Global ~~solutio~~ problem require global solution with multilateralism at its core. However to ensure climate justice, principle of CBDR, loss and danger needs to be followed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per recent IPCC ~~temperatu~~ report, the increase in global average temperature has occured by 0.7°c. It has led to Increased sea surface temperature; leading to heavy precipitation and frequent urban flood.

Frequent Nuisance cause → concrete stone Pavement, clogging of sewage ~~drame~~ drain, lack of adoption of rule curve by dam

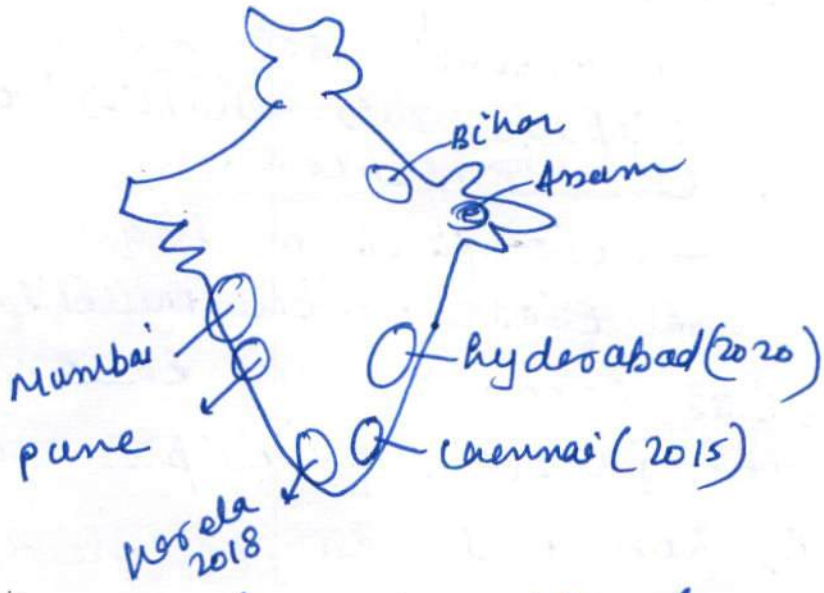

Fig: urban flood

Risk to urban infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Power → Risk of threat to electricity transmission due to destruction of overhead electric wires.

essential good → supply chain disruption due to blockage of transport network

railway lines → Goods cannot be transported if overhead railway lines are clogged

Banking → Damage to banking buildings, bills etc.

Nuclear power plant → Risk of water entering the critical power plant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Coal generation and Powerplant	→ water can enter the coal generation field and disrupt mining
Smart city	→ Integrated command and control structure room and traffic management gets dysfunctional.

Measures to deal

1. Establish National hydrological unit
2. establish database for proper tracking
3. storm drain mapping
4. Proper capacity building, Information dissemination and community participation

~~I-Flo~~

IFLOW system of Mumbai and EFLOW system of Chennai which uses artificial Intelligence for real time monitoring should be adopted widely.

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is declared as a minor mineral under mines and mineral act; due to its crucial importance in Infrastructure building.

Sand Importance

economic development → ① Basic construction material for building
② Mixed with limestone → forms cement
③ used in Brick kiln → brick construction
④ agriculture eg → Black soil → (cotton)

ecosystem services

① Sand filters the harmful mineral from leaching into the underground.

② Microorganism → ~~no~~ huge number

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of bacteria, earthworm are found who maintain the biodiversity

(3) soil → store house of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus. Thus crucial role in carbon, nitrogen cycle

(4) soil organic carbon → to reduce greenhouse impact by ↑ carbon sink

(eg) IPCC report → land (mostly soil) absorb 6 gigatonnes of carbon annually.

(5) Service to marine life

→ Provides surface to lay egg, spawning

(eg) olive ridley turtle along the Ganjam beach

Need for sustainable sand mining

(1) To ensure the biodiversity of river is maintained by

not threatening the marine life

(2) ensuring ground water pollution does not take place

(eg) Niti ayog → 70% of India's water is polluted
~~CMW~~ CWMI

(3) Ensuring proper construction of critical infrastructure, house at cheap rate.

(eg) PM Awas Yojana

(4) To ensure the river follows its natural flow, silt is not deposited, inland navigation could take place properly etc.

Various steps like online mining auction, Mining surveillance system will ensure transparency and help to curb illegal sand mining. Innovative solution like use of artificial sand by Maharashtra is also appreciable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per 2011 consus, 34 % of Indias' population lives ~~in~~ in urban area.

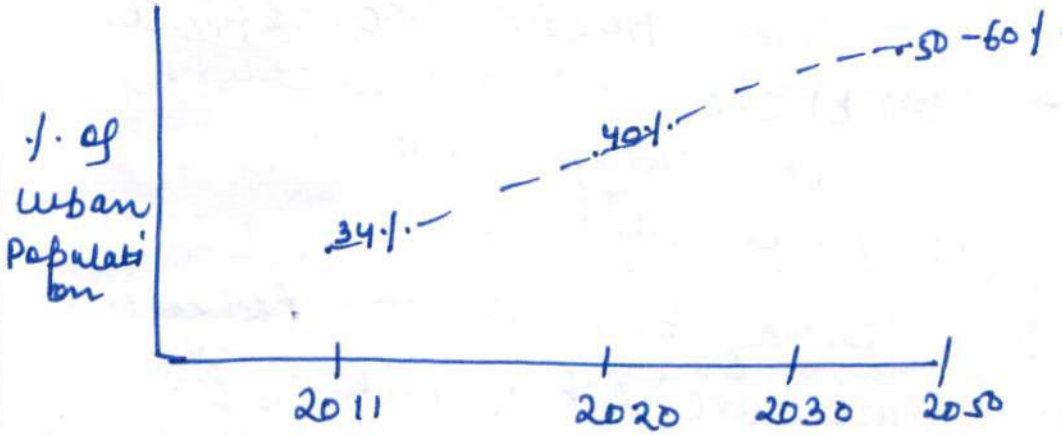

Fig: Increasing exponential growth rate of urban population

Challenges

① environment - ~~Drug~~ Increasing urban flood

(eg) Hyderabad flood 2020

② slum - As per consus 2011, 17% of the ~~so~~ people in urban live in slum.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ waste management } lack of solid waste management
eg → Ghazipur landfill burning

④ huge traffic congestion, urban heat Island

⑤ Destruction of wetland
⑥ Rising urban poor, suicide, rape etc.

Reforms in urban planning and capacity

① Transit oriented Development plan for decarbonizing the economy by reducing distance of commutation

② Compulsory constitution of District planning Committee and Metropolitan planning Committee to prepare a district level master plan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Empowerment of urban local body

→ Increase the tax revenue potential through land value capturing, PPP

(eg) Ranchi Municipal → PPP model led to increase of finance by 2 to 5 times.

→ Proper devolution of function under Article 243 W

④ Innovative solution

→ Plastic waste management

(eg) → plastic for Meal by Bhubaneshwar Municipal corporation.

⑤ Autonomy of ULB

→ 2nd ARC / Independent cadre of officer
\ local ombudsman

World Bank has called Indian urbanization as haphazard, messy and unplanned. there is need to shift from unplanned to planned and sustainable urbanization.

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movement in India started with the penetration of western education that led to the development of equality, liberty, humanism feeling.

Lacking Inclusiveness

(1) ~~No~~ Initially started by western educated male without mass participation of woman

(eg) Sati by Raja Ram Mohan roy

(eg) Widow ~~remm~~ remarriage by Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar

(2) Problem of only upper class woman were addressed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) Sati and widow marriage were exclusive problem of upper caste to maintain purity of class

(3) unique problem of lower class woman were not addressed.

(eg) sexual exploitation of lower class, not covering upper body (existence of breast tax)

(4) lower class woman worker, peasent worker were the most marginalized section, whose problem did not get enough attention.

However, wrong to say lack of complete inclusiveness.

(1) Savitreibai Phule, belonged to lower class

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

woman, addressed their issue, opened school for education of girl at Poona.

(2) Ambedkar → addressed the problem of Dalit woman
(eg) Mahad Satyagraha, Hindu code of Bill.

(3) Gandhiji → Worked extensively among harijans, addressing the problem of lower caste woman.

The recent Hathras Incident highlights how despite constitutional reforms, dalit woman have to suffer from sexual exploitation. More work needs to be done to bring behavioral change among people.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ayushi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date
28/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhubaneshwar NIAT computer education

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th schedule deals with the division of power among the centre and state through state list, union list and ~~cooper~~ concurrent list.

Need to revisit -

(1) Issue regarding concurrent list

→ Misuse of concurrent list to interfere in states' right

(eg) entry 33 (3 Farm ~~laws~~ law)

(2) → centrally sponsored scheme → additional burden on state

(eg) Ayushman Bharat

(2) Need to transfer few

subject to concurrent list.

(eg) Mihir shah committee has recommended transfer of water to concurrent list for proper water governance

(3) To deal with new challenges.

(eg) epidemic did not find a mention in any of the list.

Thus a revisit is required.

Also punchi commission recommendation like ~~consulti~~ only keeping donation in concurrent list, Sarkaria commission recommendation like consultation of state before framing law on concurrent list can be considered.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution refers to alternative method of service delivery through different methods like Arbitration, mediation, negotiation, Conciliation.

Advantages of ODR

(1) Ensure quicker and faster resolution of cases - Judicial pendency would be reduced
(No NJDG - 3.5 Crore cases pending)

(2) ease in "enforcement of contract", thus good for business (163 ranking in this parameter - EODB by world Bank)

(3) Does not follow the

traditional law and is bound by principle of natural justice,

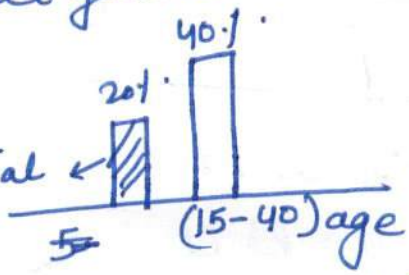
(4) Accessible, cost effective

challenges

(1) Issue of cyber security, sensitive information can be stolen

(2) lack of digital literacy in India

NSO (2017-18) Total



(3) lack of enough arbitrators in India

(4) option of appeal if there will further lead to increase in court cases.

(5) lack of online Judicial Infrastructure.

ODR mechanism would help not only to fulfill Article 39 A mandate of free legal aid to all, but would also ensure quick and effective justice delivery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution provides for executive, administrative and financial division of centre and state powers in part XI of the Indian constitution.

Reason for dispute

(1) Quasi federalism with unitary tilt

(eg) Arbitrary imposition of Article 356 (SR Bommai case)

(2) Disputes tend to increase with different party in centre and state

(eg) West Bengal withdrawl of general consent of CBI.

West Bengal is not

Implementing Ayushman Bharat Yojana

(3) Lack of enough mechanism to resolve dispute

(eg) Inter state council under Article 263 is not constituted regularly

Mechanism to improve

- Inter state council regular constitution
- Punchi commision - localized emergency

As mentioned by our honourable prime minister state and centre need to come together to achieve 5 million dollar economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to mechanism adopted by pressure group to convince the executive to change the policy in their favour.

legal framework

(1) Proper mechanism to address the concern

(eg) Dairy farmer lobbyed against joining RCEP

(2) ensure that legislation are framed through proper discussion with stakeholders.

(eg) Bharatiya Kisan union opposition

· against 3 farm laws

Drawback

-) Tyranny of majoritarian voice

-) could lead to nexus between politician and businessman.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FOSS refers to the platform that is open source, can be edited by the users; has no intellectual property

Need of encouraging

(1) Promotes innovation, collaboration
(e.g.) Github

(2) Allows the startup to use FOSS to design app using modular feature.

(3) democratic and transparent

(4) code error could be easily identified and modified.

True potential not realised

(1) Lack of Intellectual property - no one wants to ~~devel~~ develop FOSS as no profit

(2) lack of proper standard of FOSS.

(3) lack of enough R and D for FOSS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non governmental organisations refers to non profit organization working for a social cause. With the liberalism, state has withdrawn from many important function, leading to ~~the~~ rising role of NGOs as vehicle of public services delivery.

NGO

(1) Human right concerns
(eg) Naz foundation for Transgender

(2) environmental concerns
(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan

(3) Corruption issues
(eg) India against corruption

(4) Issue of excessive curb on right of citizen

(5) Concern of not following laws in letter and spirit

(eg) Samatha NGO fought for the land alienation case for the tribals.

However, challenges like -

1. Protest against Kundankulam was said to internationally funded

2. Loss of GDP due to protest

(eg) IB report highlighted that NGO protest has led to net loss of 2% of GDP.

Thus "middle way" (golden mean of Aristotle) needs to be followed - Adequate reforms like FCRA decentralization (ARC 2), creation of database of NGO (Vijay Kumar comittee) are required to fully unlock the potential of NGO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per ~~Recent~~ Lancet report 1 out of 7 in India suffer from mental illness. There is lack of awareness and social stigma is faced by the patient.

Mental Health Care 2017

Patient Centric
→ Provides patient to declare whether they would undergo electroconsulive treatment
declaration of nominee (Take decision on their behalf)
→ Prevents any sort of ~~Issue~~ discrimination or illtreatment ~~by~~ to patient

→ Provision for proper psychological counselling care
(eg) NIMHANS in Bangalore.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

① lack of enough psychologist and psychiatrist.
~0.03 psychiatrist per 1 lakh population

② lack of awareness among family member, social stigma

③ lack of facility of proper rehabilitation and after care of patient.

④ lack of enough Infrastructure, machines

(eg) Almost minimal research on progressive disorders like Alzheimers, Dementia, Parkinson.

with COVID 19 mental health has become a serious cause of concern. More R&D and Telemedicine psychological counselling (KIRAN, Manodarpan) along with awareness is required.

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban employment Guarantee scheme is based on the premise of MGNREGA where minimum number of guaranteed employment would be ensured, thus moving from supply based to demand based job.

Need of urban employment

(1) Rising unemployment - 4.1% (PFLS 2020-21)

(2) Create demand in the city by increasing consumption expenditure

(3) ~~urban~~ employment would enhance human capital development + help to reduce urban crime

(4) would ensure proper living condition

(eg) Census 2011 - 17% live in slum

(5) Mandate as welfare state.

Challenges

(1) Difficult to guarantee unskilled Job in city

(2) financial burden → as most of time → areas created lack in quality (size of fiscal deficit)

(3) Just guarantee → Providing minimum salary → does not ensure good quality of life.

urban local body can be empowered to map and provide urban employment guarantee. However it needs to be first implemented in dynamic pilot project mode in few cities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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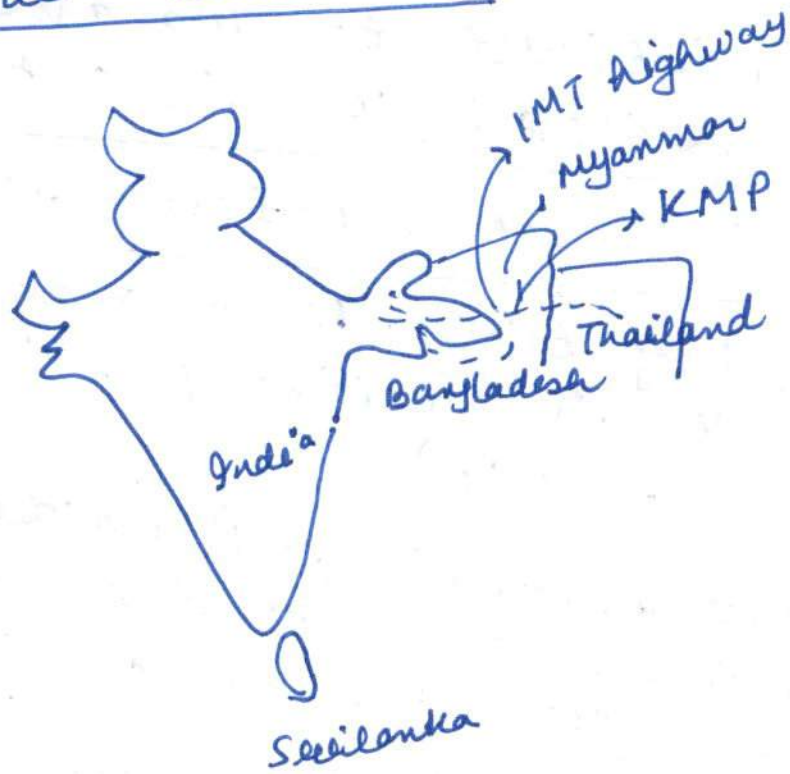
BIMSTEC was formed to enable economic cooperation among the Bay of Bengal littoral countries.



Eg: BIMSTEC

Relevance of BIMSTEC

① Act as the link between India and India's act east policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Development of north east through Kaladan multimodal project, India Myanmar Thailand trilateral highway

(3) Proper trade and connectivity - economic cooperation

(4) Helping to secure the sea lanes of communication
(eg) Malacca

(5) Building ports to secure ~~diamond~~ necklace of ~~pearl~~ diamond strategy in Indian Ocean to counter string of pearl of China.
(eg) Sittwe port in Myanmar

(6) BIMSTEC countries form strategic partner in India's SAGAR policy (security and growth for all in the region)
BIMSTEC, by enhancing maritime awareness, proper legislative exchange, securing lanes of communication would play key role to fulfil India's aspiration in Indian ocean.

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine is a foreign policy doctrine that seeks for unilateral help by India to its neighbour without seeking any immediate return.

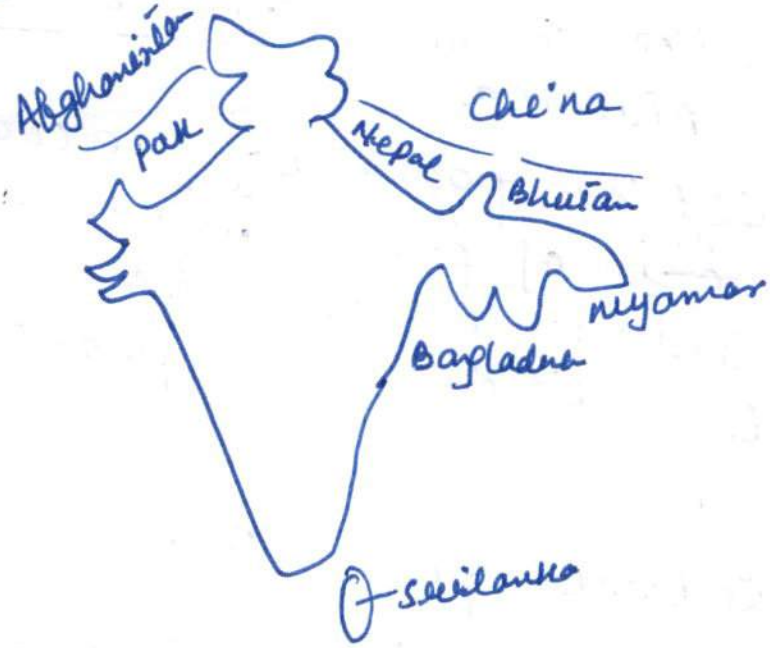


Fig: India and its neighbour

Current relation is marked by ~~to~~ mutual disinterest (Pakistan, China), perceived lag behind attitude by few (Nepal) and mutual coordination (Bangladesh, Bhutan)

Relevance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① To resolve smaller disputes
(eg) Indo Nepal border dispute regarding sugali treaty
② To prevent non interference of china by providing steady help in time of need
(eg) supply of essential items to srilanka during economic crisis
③ To Increase regional Integration, India has to make the headstart
④ To Increase India's softpower and influence among India's neighbours
(eg) Salma Dam & Friendship, Afghanistan Parliament.

Vaccine Maitri policy, ~~and~~ various official development assistance, Currency swap agreement with Srilanka, grants marks a reflection of Gujral doctrine.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian parliamentary system is based on ~~win~~ westministerial model where the executive is made responsible to the legislature. Various important offices have been created to ensure complete neutrality.

Pivotal role

Financial accountability -

① CAG → Article 148 - 151 highlights CAG role as auditor of consolidated fund, contigency fund, propriety ~~bo~~ auditing etc.

② Free and fair election

→ Article 324 appoints election Comission of India for conducting, supervising free and fair election

③ Protection of vulnerable section

→ NHRC, NCBC, NCSC, NCST for rights of backward class,

Scheduled class, tribals.

(4) free and fair functioning of parliament

(eg) speaker ensures that disruption in parliamentary proceedings do not happen.

(5) Proper accountability

(eg) President has the unique power of pocket veto → President Venkataraman used pocket veto in case of Indian postal bill.

Provision

(1) CAG → expenditure drawn from consolidated fund of India.

(2) Removal of chief election commissioner → only on ground of gross misbehaviour, if approved by Supreme Court.

(3) Power to act as civil court eg - NHRC under

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Protection of human right act 1993 can summon anyone, requisit documents.

(4) Passage of report in Loksabha

(eg) CAG report is presented annualy in Loksabha, discussed in PAC

(5) Appointment process through committee

(eg) National human right comissioner appointment through committee which also includes leader of opposition

CAG has highlighted financial irregularity (eg → Road and transport cess diversion). NCSC, NCST have taken suo moto cognisance, ~~No~~ Election comission has played a pivotal role for free and fair election. However more independence like committee for appointing EC, CAG (2nd ARC), action report on recommendations given need to be done.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

under Article 280, Finance Commission helps in vertical as well as horizontal devolution of funds

crucial role -
① Proper devolution from the central pool
② equity in fund distribution
③ Recommendation for revenue deficit grants

Recommendation

1) change in devolution criteria → population 2011 census to be used, to consider need of southern states ~~10~~ 10%.
demographic performance criteria included.
→ Inclusion of parameters like tax performance, forest and ecology

Amount of devolution → 41%
as 1% for J and K UT.

2) ~~Recco~~ Performance linked incentive to million plus cities based on power reform, waste management

3) creation of Disaster Mitigation and Management Fund

4) creation of fiscal council for proper monitoring

5) creation of Defence Modernization fund

6) Revenue deficit grant for states.

Positives

① Proper monitoring if fiscal council is formed

② Proper performance based devolution of fund to local bodies.

③ Mitigation fund for disaster → a shift from only response to disaster.

④ Parameters like demographic performance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

tax performance will incentivize the state to control population

Negative

① The central pool of share is continously declining due to increased cess and surcharge

② Creation of Defence Modernization fund would further lead to decline of central pool of share.

③ 2011 population criteria is resented by many southern state.

State get 40% of the resource, but 60% of the expenditure is done by state. Thus states' consultation before preparing Term of Reference is vital to further strengthen fiscal federalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model code of conduct (MCC) consists of the guidelines that specify and regulate the conduct of political parties during election. It ensures free and fair election. Currently MCC lacks legal backing

Need of legal backing - free and fair, election

① Legal backing would ensure that EC takes swift action against any corrupt practises

(eg) Recent West Bengal election where code of conduct was breached by using government vehicles, distribution of alcohol

② It will make the political parties accountable

and dissuade them to breach the conduct.

③ It would benefit the smaller political parties who ~~due~~ due to their limited resource cannot give a competition to bigger parties.

④ would ensure election is <u>timely freely and fair</u> - by regulating speech, freebies, misuse of official position.

<u>Yet</u>, many problem exist -

① <u>Election Commissioner</u> is against MCC legalization due to practical difficulties.

→ Huge amount of cases would be pending before high court, leading to <u>Continous delay</u>

② each political party will try to complain against the other even

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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in Bonafide violation.

(eg) MCC ensures no developmental project is announced by ruling party. however some welfare project may be extremely essential.

(3) MCC does not have clear guidelines for social media usage.

Thus, just MCC legalization is required not panacea, other reforms ~~like~~ -

- Intra party democracy
- Power of EC to deregister political party (29-A)
- False affidavit - corrupt practise under 123 A.
- Bribing - Include as electoral offence
- Political party under RTI.

Overall it is citizen behavioural change and awareness that would ensure complete free and fair election. In this regard, CVIGIL app, SVEEP are step in right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital revolution has created new challenges like data monetisation, misuse of dominant power, violation of data privacy of user, challenges of data sovereignity.

Challenges

(1) Misuse of dominant position
(eg) Google removal of Paytm Paytm from Google playstore

(2) Biased search algorithm of Google

(3) Flash sales, deep discounting causing challenge to retail shops.

(4) Data monetisation of user, violating right to privacy (Article 21)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Do. Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to revamp CCI

CCI was created under Competition Act 2013 to ensure free and fair market and to prevent misuse of dominant position.

→ Currently CCI lacks the autonomy to conduct operations against the director of any company, seizing their property

(eg) This power is enjoyed by French CCI

→ CCI works inside without cooperating with TRAI, ED, CBI, CVC to find any financial irregularities, merger and acquisition cases.

(eg) ~~Retrom~~

→. The parameter to Judge competition in digital world is complex and subjective that requires more skill upgradation of CCI.

Thus CCI
- more autonomy
- power to seize director property
- more coordination with other agency
- More skill upgradation
- International collaboration with CCI of other countries.

Ensuring free and fair market is non sine qua to achieve the target of 5 trillion $ economy by 2025.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

whistle blowing refers to an individual from the ~~ind~~ organization exposing the corruption, loopholes, inefficiency of the organization. It is essential to ensure complete transperancy.

currently, we have whistle blowing Act 2014, however it has not yet come into force.

Need for whistle blowing

① To ensure transperancy and accountability in organisation

② lack of protection deters Individual from complaint due to fear of prosecution (eg) Satyendra Dubey case.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) It would ensure Internal accountability

(4) In public organization proper utilisation of fund.

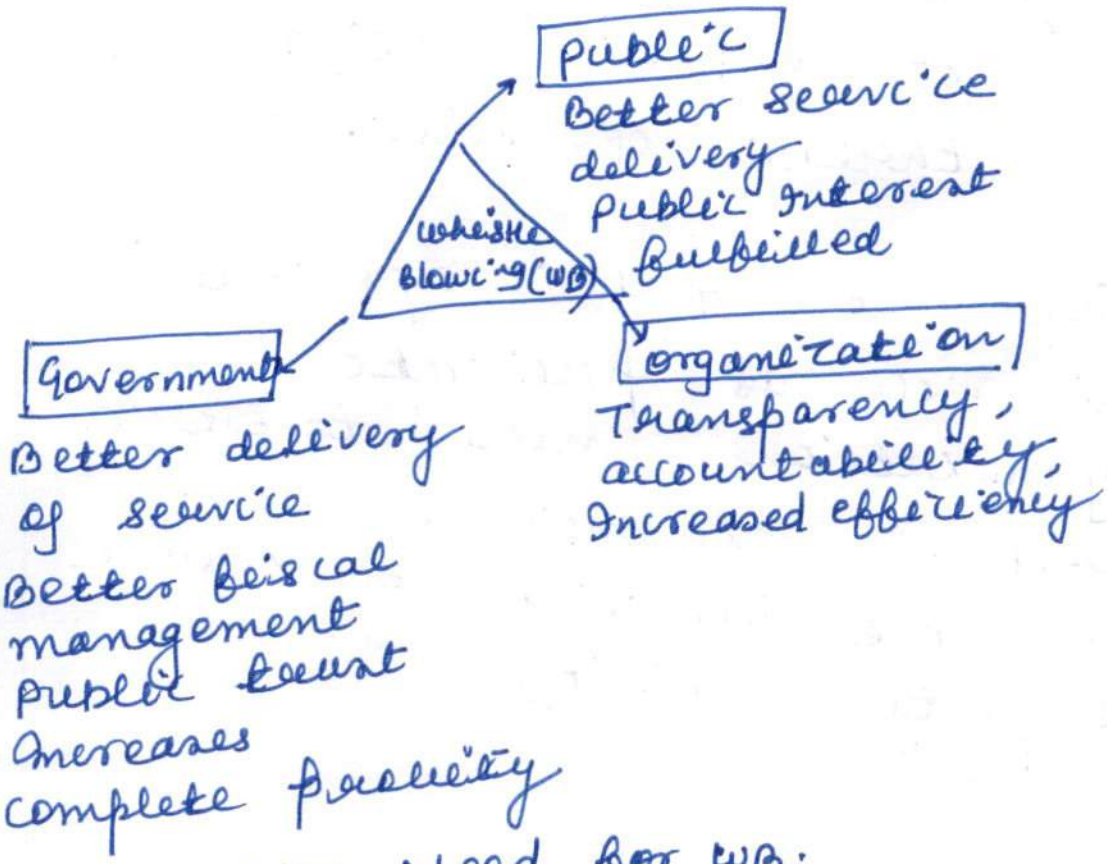

Fig: Need for WB.

Current Mechanism -

(1) The whistle blowing protection act needs to be Implemented with

additional feature –

- ~~additional~~ anonymous complaint to be allowed
- Proper ~~con~~ format of filing complaint
- adequate protection to those facing threat of life.

Thus both public organization as well as private organization need to evolve proper mechanism for whistle blowing to ensure complete probity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives refers to collective of people having similar economic goal. They are registered under state cooperative societies act, or Multistate cooperative societies act if it is Interstate.

Reason behind poor performance -

① autonomy, lack of autonomy due to frequent political Interference in appointment

(eg) PMC bank fraud (cooperative banking)

② Technology and Infrastructure, lack of proper skill upgradation of workers; Infrastructure deficit

(eg) agricultural cooperatives lack proper warehousing and grading facilities.

(3) lack of proper marketing skills

(eg) lack of attractive packaging

(4) lack of business intelligence

(eg) Sweet alphonso Mango sold in when international demand for less sweet mango.

(5) lack of access to credit

(6) less value addition, less product diversion

steps taken by Govt -

(1) creation of ministry of cooperatives

→ Proper legal and institutional framework for cooperative promotion

→ human resource development

→ Proper credit facility, marketing strategy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) ~~Sho~~ Ayushman Sahakar Yojana - cooperatives can provide health and ~~wea~~ wellness initiatives by opening HWC centres.

(3) Access to credit through credit guarantee fund, PSB @ 59 min. loan

(4) Promotion to ~~animal~~ dairy milk cooperatives by creating animal husbandary infrastructure fund, agriculture by creating agriculture infrastructure fund.

(5) white revolution ~~led by~~ ~~Vat~~ for dairy milk.

(6) Matsya Sampada Yojana focuses on enhancing fish cooperative

(7) Kisan Sampada Yojana for food cooperatives.

There is need to replicate the success of white revolution by following sahyog se samriddhi model.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Public private partnership (PPP) models are known for their productivity, efficiency and proper service delivery. Different models such as hybrid annuity model, ~~Bo~~ Build, operate and transfer model, Engineering procurement model are used.

Gap in health care system

① lack of Infra
- doctor 1456 : 1 lakh (WHO — 3000 : 1 lakh)

② out of pocket expenditure at 68 % (world Bank)

③ Rural : urban disparity (70 % of doctors in urban areas)

④ Rise in Non communicable disease (67 %)

PPP to bridge the gap -

(1) help in increasing the number of medical hospitals and college

(eg) Niti ayog → district hospital
↙
open medical college by PPP

(2) efficient and effective delivery of service

(eg) National digital health mission, Telemedicine success depends on participation of private sector, efficient sharing of data.

(3) Access to latest technology can be done.

(eg) Nanobots for treatment of surgery

(4) Holistic healthcare treatment can be included - palliative, preventive, curative

(5) Better diagnosis and surveillance system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yet, challenges remain -

(1) Gap between urban - rural will further widen

→ Private hospitals operate on the basis of profit, thus less interested for rural areas

(2) unethical practise by private

(eg) Ghost cards, fake operations under Ayushman Bharat.

(3) health is public good, constitutional mandate of welfare state (Article 47), PPP would further restrict the number of free and government hospital.

PPP can help to limited extent. other reform like focusing on preventive health care, increased expenditure on health care (currently 1.3%), proper public health surveillance, creation of public health management cadre (Niti ayog @ 75) are required.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New education policy marks a paradigm shift from just educational degree to real temple of knowledge by focusing on equity, equality, inclusivity, vocational learning.

commendable vision

Primary : shift to early childhood education and care
- focus on vocational education.
- no strict separation between academic and extra-co curricular.

Higher : Invitation of other
- private foreign universities
- academic bank credit
- Pursuing multiple degree

overall it focuses on creativity and holistic development.

However, succes depends on ability to integrate -

(1) early childhood education depends on proper Angadwadi services ~~of wor~~, where the child would be taught. Angadwadi worker need to be trained.

(2) Teaching python from class 6 requires collaboration from other ~~scheme~~ policy like National science and Technology policy

(3) vocational training & Integration with National skill Development mission

skill sector council will help in identification of the module and give adequate training

(4) Inviting foreign

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

universities require collaboration with scheme like QIAN, VAJRA, SPARC to ensure proper academic collaboration and sharing of knowledge.

(4) Teacher training → depends on ~~NISTHA~~ NISHTA portal, PM Diksha, RTE act etc.

(5) overall the act needs to coordinate with Digital India to ensure proper digital learning takes place, Make in India and skill India to identify the required skill for training.

The NEP policy ~~would~~ if properly implemented would mark the harbinger of new India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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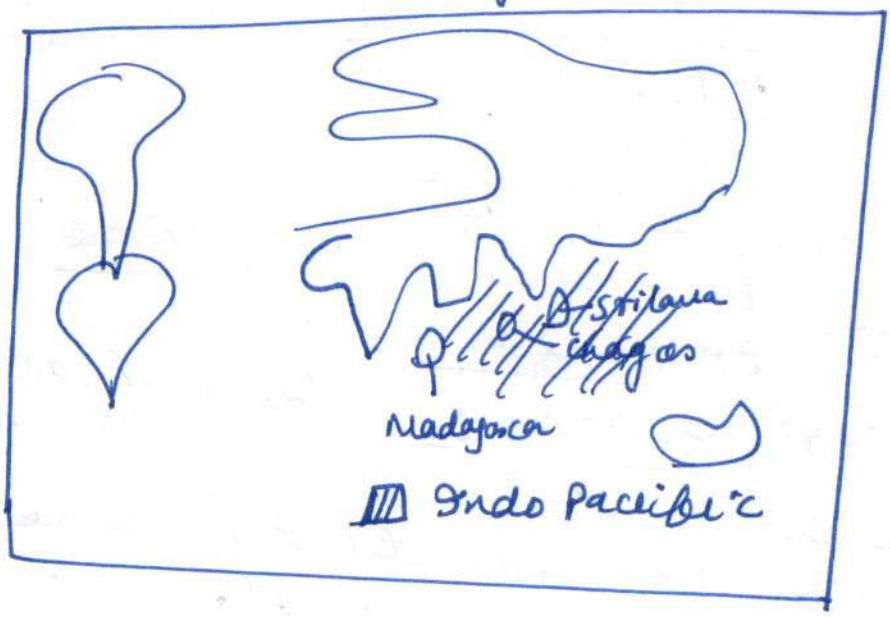
Indo Pacific economic framework is a regional economic collaboration of 16 countries led by USA.



→ A engine of global economic growth

① Geopolitical - As mentioned by Christine Lagarde, Russia Ukraine war marks a tipping point, a shift

from economic efficiency to economic security. Thus IPEF would ensure supply chain resilience

② China + 1 strategy → Global powers ~~to~~ are looking ~~in~~ to invest in other countries ~~ex~~ other than China, IPEF ~~f~~ would enable that through friendshoring

③ It would prevant militarization of supply chain

④ ~~Global~~ economic efforts will be made for cooperation in space, climate change, technological sharing

⑤ It is also based on the premise for countervailing China by strengthening ~~Chinas~~ countervailing power to China as mentioned by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ashley Tellis.

(6) securing the sea lanes of communication, ~~further~~ secure trade and investment, free and principled trade etc.

India's Concern

(1) Balancing between Western pressure and relationship with Russia (strategic autonomy)

(2) Decoupling with China is difficult due to deep economic integration

(3) Difference in opinion of India and other members regarding China, "Indo Pacific" etc

IPEF would help in ensuring supply chain resilience and free and principled trade.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New and emerging strategic technologies refers to the latest technologies as byproduct of IR 4.0 - Artificial Intelligence, IOT, Quantum computing etc.

Technodiplomacy refers to the rising trend of technological cooperation between 2 nations.

Complexities

(1) Lack of proper data governance, concern of data sovereignity, data free flows vs data localization

(2) Risk of Increasing cyberattacks from non state actor as well as state sponsored actors.

(eg) Red echo attack on ~~Kadaka~~ Mumbai power plant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Risk of AI taking over human jobs.

(4) Issue of ethical AI
(eg) Microsoft Interview → female got less mark due to biased AI algorithm.

(5) 5G and national security
(eg) ~~the~~ Huwaei is accused of using spy system in 5G connection

(6) Quantum technology → capability to decrypt all the existing encrypting technology

(7) ~~cybersecurit~~ Bitcoins → complete decentralized transaction → risk of organized crime.

Identifying the priority areas -

(1) cooperation to deal with data privacy and proper utilization of data.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) • cooperation to ensure cyber security
(eg) Indo Australia deal on cyber security

(3) 59 → "D10" for not using huwaei products

(4) Financial cooperation → "Global minimum tax" by G7 to ensure India benefits from revenue earned by Google, Microsoft, Facebook.

For technodiplomacy India has already created a separate NEST division in ~~of~~ ministry of external affairs. This is a step in right direction as "global ~~solute~~ problems can ~~t~~ only be solved with multilateralism as its core principles" (Antonio Guterres)

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ayushi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28. 8. 22.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhubaneswar. NIAT Computer Science.

Aparajita Mahapatra
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

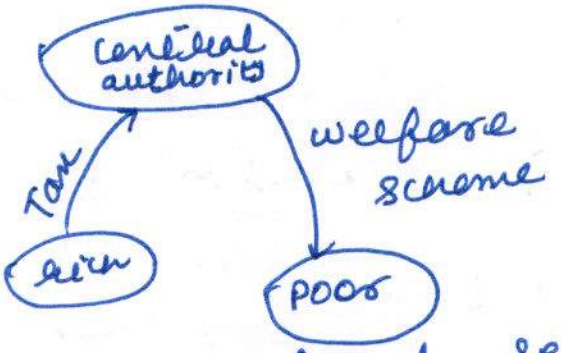
Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to the taxation and expenditure policy of govt that is exercised through budget, various schemes and welfare initiatives.

Importance

① Through redistribution it aims to reduce Inequality



eg National food security act, Ayushman Bharat.

② can break the vicious cycle of Intergenerational poverty by skilling and educating the poor.

eg PM Kaushal vikas yojana.

③ Can make the poor a contributor through MSME, SHG

(eg) NABARD → SHG Bank linkage Program
↳ Household joining SHG reported 60% increase in their household assets.

④ Can ensure that traditional skills of poor and vulnerable are ensured

(eg) - TRIFED < value addition of MFP
adivasi mela

⑤ Various affirmative action

(eg) Reservation, scholarship

Challenge → fiscal deficit challenge
↳ Populist policy and freebies leading to clientalistic politics.

Fiscal policy intertwined with right intention and long term vision can help to lift the remaining 22% of India's population out of poverty, achieving SDG 1 goal (zero poverty)

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

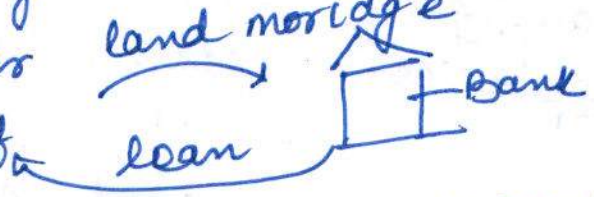
Land reforms in India seeks to establish equality. After land consolidation, land leasing, abolition of zamindari, land ceiling reforms, digitization of land records is considered as new age reform that takes the advantage of latest IT technology.

Benefit land reform -

① Give a definite proof of ownership

② shift towards conclusive telling

③ Proper Proof



④ Proper land utilization can be done.

(eg) Proper Proof → land acquisition can be done smoothly through Proper compensation

Indian Judiciary) reduced land litigation
↙
Burden on Judiciary decreases (3.5 crore case Pending → NJDG)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measure –

① Digitization of land record scheme

② PM ~~SA~~ SWAMTIVA scheme → Enough drone proper surveillance will be done in every Gram panchayat → right of property record will be given.

③ Telengana has started using blockchain for digitization of land record.

Digitization of land record is a much needed reform to improve the efficiency of land as a factor of Production, thus reducing capital output ratio in economy.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competitive politics has given rise to freebies in the name of populism leading to huge debt burden and breaching of fiscal deficit limit of few states.

Few freebies, ensure ~~human~~ empowerment of vulnerable →

(eg) Free bicycle in Tamil Nadu → Girls enrollment increased

However most are unsustainable & non merit -

(1) Subsidy in electricity → by reducing tariff → huge debt burden on DISCOM

(2) Direct income transfer to farmer

→ Mostly the landless and sharecropper who have no land record are excluded.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to rationalize

① Reduce the fiscal deficit of state

② Money saved → used for capital expenditure → better return and output

③ will improve the efficiency of economy and crowd in more private investment

Method to do → Proper cost benefit analysis of scheme.
→ Finance Commission (Art 280) based on the financial condition of state can recommend the maximum debt allowed.

Fiscal consolidation through proper rationalization of schemes must be done on a priority basis.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Microirrigation refers to the targeted flow of water into the roots. It can be done through sprinkle irrigation or ~~drip~~ drip irrigation.

Potential
- Increased Productivity of crops
- Increased farmer income
- Better water-use efficiency (From 35-40% to 90%)
- Problem of soil salinization, water logging, soil erosion can be solved.

PM Krishi Sinchai

① Pillar 1 aims to increase the access to irrigation - "Har Khet ko Pani"

Focus needs to be given on increasing microirrigation facility.

② Pillar 2 → emphasises on Increasing efficiency of Irrigation (Per drop more crop)

→ here adequate support for microirrigation facility, precision farming, fertigation facility would be ensured.

challenge

① subsidy for Microirrigation is not enough

② one time cost only given → however Microirrigation requires huge maintenance and repair cost.

③ only rich farmers can afford it

Microirrigation has the potential to transform farming into viable enterprise ensuring farmer becomes an agripreneur.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IPCC 6th report, there has been global average rise of 0.7°C. This has led to increased sea surface temperature; making the small island state the most vulnerable.

Impact
- PSIDS → risk of submergence
- risk of loss ~~to~~ of livelihood and displacement

Role - India

(1) Mitigation

India can help in decarbonization through electric vehicles.

Shifting to solar →
OSOWG, ISA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Adaptation

→ Building of resilient building
(eg) CDRI Initiative

→ Building dyke wall near the coast.

→ Developing climate resilient agriculture
(eg) ICAR → crop that would absorb more CO_2
↳ ↑ carbon sink.

→ Help to deal with increased risk of disaster.
(eg) Tsunami through establishing early warning centre, doppler, radar.

In this regard, India has launched platform to assist the small Island state. This step is welcoming in the spirit of vasudeva kutumbkam.

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Community based disaster model is the key to tackle the menance of disaster as empowering people at the grass root level enables better management of resources and quick decision making.

In this regard, rationale of DMP-MoPR are -

1. Focus on Community based disaster management (CDM)
   - Odisha based CBDM to deal with cyclone
2. efficiency of resource management
3. People know better who are the most vulnerables
4. Better planning and coordination
5. Traditional knowledge

of people can be leveraged

(eg) Ao Naga from the shaick of Hoolor Gibbon can predict the arrival of monsoon.

(b) allow Panchayat to map vulnerability and prepare ground level planning for each block

Component

1) Panchayat - map and find the risk hazard zoning of each block

2) create database to keep stock of all the resources

3) prepare block level and Gram Panchayat level disaster management plan.

The plan would go a long way to effectively counter disaster through proper decentralization of power.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various new challenges have emerged due to EDT; in terms of hybrid warfare, cyber security challenges.

EDT usage

State - State based cyber attack

(eg) China hacked red echo targeted Mumbai power plant.

- state sponsored Terrorism

(eg) Pathankot attack, Uri attack

Non state

(1) cryptocurrency for money laundering

(2) Dark web for selling

of weapons. Due to lack of proper IP address security agencies cannot track them.

(3) Terrorist use social media for youth radicalization

usage of online media to spread their propaganda.

(eg) INSPIRE Magazine of Alqaeda.

(4) Drone attack (eg) Ladakh air Base

Proper institutional measure like CERT IN, National cyber coordination centre and counter technologies like anti drone can help to address the emerging threat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per SIPRI India has appeared in the defence export list, yet its amount is meagre.

Challenge

① lack of proper coordination about demand - supply

② lack of defence Indigenisation Technology

③ lack of proper transfer of Technology (effort policy is not followed)

Step

① Defence export policy 2020 to boost defence approach

② separate capital

Procurement for defence

(3) Defence acquisition ~~Portal~~ Procedure → addition of IDDM category (50% Procurement)

(4) Srijan portal and IDEX → to support the defence MSME

(5) Proper defence industrial linkage

(6) More Budgetary allocation.

(7) Joint manufacturing of Brahmos missile with Russia

India through Make in India policy and proper export policy should aim to become arm exporter from current arm importer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to the multiple small particles that are remnant of either satellite or some space objects.

Concerns

(1) Harming the existing space infrastructure - satellite or orbits → can disrupt the navigation or the communication system.

(2) Kessler syndrome → risk of one debris colliding with others will induce a set of reaction.

(3) Risk of weaponisation of space → In the name of controlling space debris, countries like China are sending anti-satellites.

(4) competition for allocation in space → Due to space debris, less space, so more competition

(5) harmful to the ongoing expeditions, especially the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

astronomers.

Steps taken

① ~~Space~~ REMOVE debris program was launched by European union. Various technologies like harpoon capture, direct capture, laser technique are used

② Space awareness program started by ISRO (space observatory set up in Bangalore)

③ Japan started program using ship in Pacific ocean.

④ Anti-satellites are developed to destroy the debris.

⑤ "NETRA" program started by ISRO for removing debris

As mentioned by Antonio Guterres, global problems can only be solved through multilateralism at its core. Thus more global cooperation is required to tackle the menance of space debris.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ONDC is a landmark step towards single interoperable network that marks a paradigm shift from the traditional platform led model

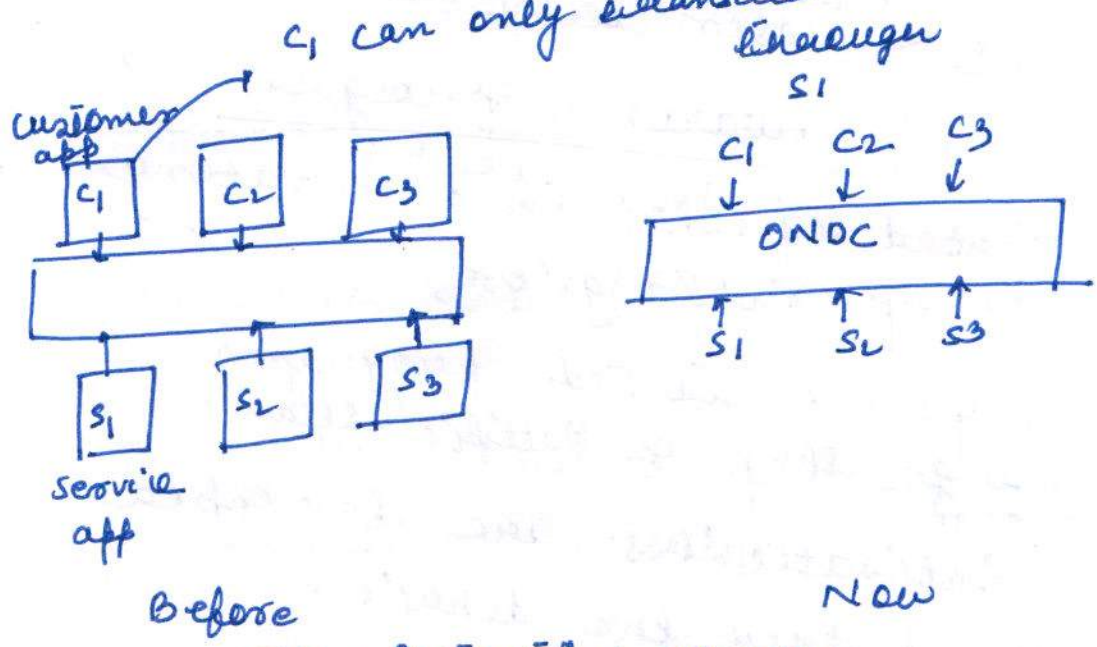

Fig: Potential of ONDC.

① ONDC will allow a single platform where ~~both~~ the customers can transact with any e commerce service.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Till now the ecommerce was dominated by few big market players like Amazon, Myntra. ONDC will allow even the small retail shop to be part of the network, with minimum transaction cost.

(3) Indirectly it seeks to break the monopoly of few dominant player

(4) Customer need not register separately. Just one single registration, enables them to transact across multiple e commerce services.

(5) This increases the choice of the customers, provides them wider range of choice, thus improving quality of service.

With e commerce segment expected to boom to 200 billion by 2027, ONDC is a significant step in this regard.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently agreement on fisheries sector, waiver on COVID vaccines and extension of moratorium on electronics sector was finalized.

Agreement for fisheries

① Agreement was regarding curbing harmful unsustainable fishing by preventing subsidies. It intends to curb international unregulated and unsustainable fishing.

② The transition period given to developing country is just 2 years.

Concern raised by India

① India demanded 25

years transition period while just a year was granted.

(2) Developed Vs developing gap → while rich countries like Norway give 75000 dollar subsidy to fisherman, India barely gives ₹15000 per fisherman.

(3) Livelihood of fisherman → Many people in fisheries sector need subsidy as fisheries sector lacks cold house storage, ~~an~~ technology like deep sea caging and is not as sophisticated as the western countries.

(4) Most of the rich countries are in temperate region having access to higher variety of quality feedstock; while tropical region (developing country) lack such

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advantage.

Further negotiation

The concern and Interest of both the developing and developed countries need to be addressed.

Proper balance between livelihood of people and unsustainable fishing needs to be established.

Thus India should collaborate with other like minded countries to further negotiate and reach a deal that is fair for all.

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid annuity model is based on combination of Build, operate and transfer (BOT) model and Engineering Procurement model (EPC)

Advantage with HAM

(1) Cost of finance shared by both → 60% by private, 40% by state Government

(2) Regulatory burden of land acquisition, clearance is taken care by the government.

(3) Private party need not take revenue risk as the annual annuity would be paid to them by the government.

Thus HAM was based on adequate sharing of role, risk and responsibility between public and private sector, however its interest has moderated in road construction due to -

① Issues of land acquisition delays the project, leading to huge cost overrun.

② Issue of getting finance (60 %) required → as banks are already suffering from overleveraged balance sheet and huge NPA.

③ Not all the road are viable for construction.

④ even if 1.1. of road is not completed, the road cannot be operationalised.

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(5) Lack of good governance and transparency in special purpose vehicle

Way forward

(1) National Monetisation ~~Prog~~ Plan where leasing of the assets would be done, and the finance collected would be used to construct new assets.

(2) setting up PPP adjudicatory tribunal for settling disputes (vijay Kelkar committee)

(3) Prevention of corruption act 1988 needs to be modified to separate bonafide and malafide intention (vijay Kelkar committee)

(4) viability gap funding for unsustainable road projects.

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP regime is based on the premise of ~~guaran~~ giving guarantee of a certain minimum price on a crop to prevent distress sale and to control Inflation. It is recommended by CACP, approved ~~CE~~ cabinent Committee on economic affairs; based on A_2+FL formulae.

Issue

Economic

① huge fiscal burden on the state (24 lakh crore food subsidy)

② open procurement of PDS leads to huge dumping of food grain as well as wastage (92000 crore worth food grain wasted)

③ Economic Survey negligences

how ~~a~~ MSP does more harm than good. It distorts the free market.

(4) Because of MSP → More rice and wheat production → less production of vegetable, pulses → food inflation of pulses, vegetable

(eg) Huge import bill due to oilseeds (60% imported)

ecological → Guaranteed procurement of only rice and wheat

(1) Rice and wheat are water guzzling crop → huge exploitation of ground water [CGWA reports more than 50% of ground water blocks overexploited)

(2) export of virtual water

(3) Monocropping → reduces the biodiversity

(4) Problem of soil salinization, waterlogging in Punjab, Haryana → wheat cultivation → excessive fertilizer used

(5) stubble burning issue in Punjab → air pollution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Alternative

① Price deficiency payment → Paying Just the deficient amount to farmer.

(+) → Bhavtar Rozgar Yojana in Madhyapradesh, thus Implementable.

(−) → Issue of farmer - trader collusion

② Food coupon → Instead of guaranteed procurement of rice and wheat, food coupon can be given to customers.

(+) Food diversification ensured

(−) logistics issue; Implementing across nation would be challenging.

③ Cash transfer → Inflation Protection missing

MSP as such needs reform instead of alternatives. Reforms like decentralized procurements, diversification by including millets in ICDS, Private participation in procurement are needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Due to open ended Procurement policy of FCI, huge amount of foodgrains are wasted. As per estimates, almost foodgrain worth of ₹ 92000 crore is wasted.

Existing Buffer stock policy

① FCI has to maintain the buffer stock in order to meet the operational needs of PDS and to meet the emergency needs

② Through open market operations the buffer stock seeks to stabilize the market price and control inflation.

Buffer stock capacity of wheat ~ 35 million tonne

It has almost double ~ 70 million tonne.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advantage of Buffer stock

① Plays vital role to deal with emergency

(eg) PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana during COVID 19

② ~~As~~ ensures food security through the PDS system.

Disadvantage

① wastage of food grains → FAO (40% food grain wasted in India)

② chance of leakage from the godown

→ As per shantakumar committee, the amount of leakage goes upto as high as 70% in few state

③ Food inflation not controlled

→ counter cyclical buffer policy is followed.

when emergency → FCI procures more to ensure PDS functionality → more food shortage → high inflation.

(4) Lack of proper containerized storage (cover and plinth) used → huge deterioration of quality

(5) lack of proper liquidation policy of excessive grains.

(6) Huge economic cost burden due to open procurement (24 lakh crore food subsidy burden)

(7) Lack of proper implementation of First in first out [FIFO]

Changes needed.

→ open Procurement → closed Procurement

Proper liquidation policy

Containerized storage.

To ensure the goal of SDG 2 (zero hunger), it is essential to ensure that no amount of food grain is wasted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ports play one of the most major role in India's blue economy, Sagarmala vision, SAGAR policy, free and open Indo pacific. Hence development of ports fulfills India's economic as well as strategic interest.

Master plan - Mega ports (2047)

→ Aims to develop ~~an~~ state of art infrastructure to ensure seamless connectivity

→ Proper governance model of port (landlord model)

→ Digitalization of ports to reduce turnaround time.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges faced

① Governance model

→ Major port are controlled by Centre, minor by states.

→ Tarriff is decided separately by port tarriff authority, development is ensured through port development and management authority leading to lack of coordination.

② Infrastructure

→ lack of any major transhipment port in India.

→ siltation issue

→ thus minimum navigation depth is not fulfilled

→ lack of proper air draft height (minimum clearance is need at many place)

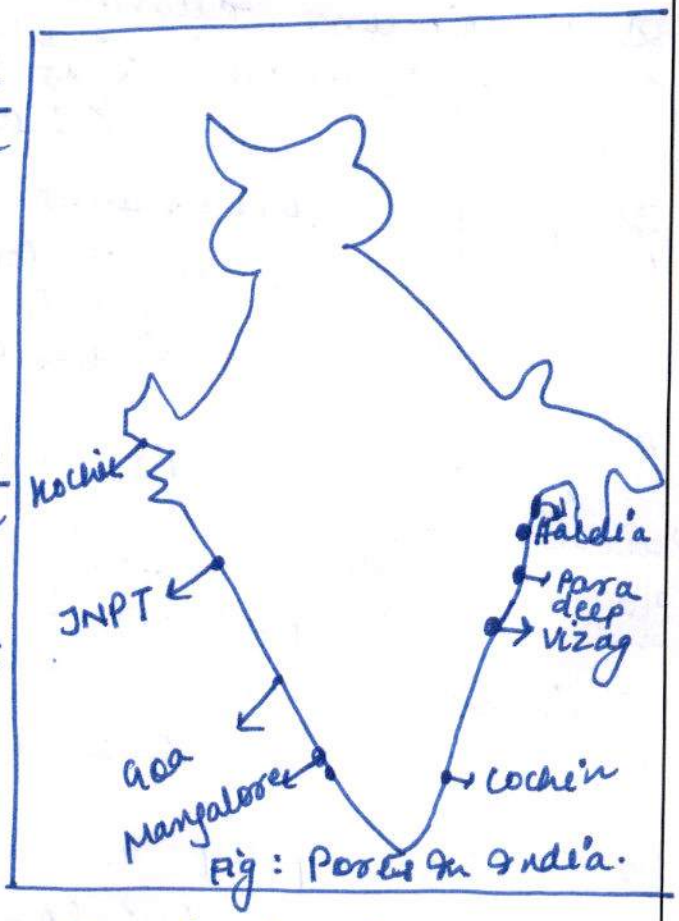


Fig: Ports in India.

→ lack of proper feeder connectivity to ports

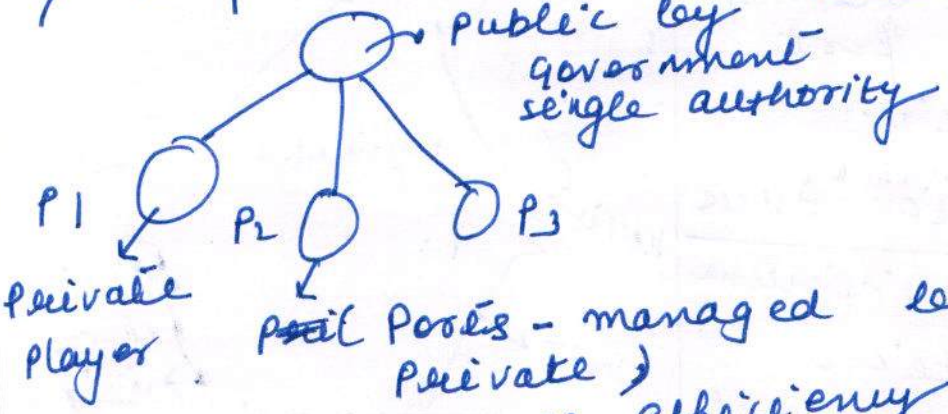
→ lack of proper digitization, leading to huge delay and increased turn around time.

To harness Blue economy, ports of India needs to -

1) have state of art Infra
   (eg) Proper digitization (e-sanchit portal)

2) minimum human intervention for clearance
   - single window
   - AI based approval
   - scanning machine

3) Proper Governance
   - landlord model



This would ensure efficiency and state of art technology.

Ports can play a major role to reduce India's logistic cost and to properly harness the potential of blue economy.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has one of the lowest per capita carbon inequality. This anamoly can also be seen within India where people with higher income emit more pollution.

Inequality → Income : within a nation

Oxfam points out top 10 % of the Indians own more than 4 times the wealth of bottom 70 %

Higher Income → 24x7 access to electricity
→ usage of private car
→ 24x7 cooling through AC
→ More consumption of plastic, electronic device (ewaste)

Inequality : Among nation

Richer countries like UK, USA have historically emitted more since IR and have already occupied 2/3rd of the available carbon emission capacity (To limit global temperature rise to 2°C)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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significance of addressing

Among nation

① To ensure the principle of common but differentiated responsibility is followed

② To ensure climate justice

③ To ensure principle of loss and damage is adhered.

within

① Proper human development NITI ayog aims at possible energy-development nexus.

eg school → higher access to electricity
→ less drop out rate

② To reduce Intergenerational and Intragenerational inequity.

Measure

International → collaboration with foreign power for technology transfer, ensure fund transfer to Green climate fund eg India Norway collaboration.

Legislation → ensure all the pollution related legislation have polluter pay principle and precautionary principle

(eg) e waste rule → Polluter pay principle.

Carbon Tax → Introduce carbon Tax on emittors

Tax can be used for supplying clean energy to have nots.

Maximum carbon emission } → limit can be fixed

Behavioural change → say propagating lifestyle change "LIFE" eg → encourage car pooling

Recently Introduced Carbon Conservation bill aims to ensure maximum emission limit of the residential building. This is a step in the right direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Landslide refers to the sliding of rocks along a surface, leading to huge devastation. It can be caused by earthquake, tsunami or man made induced.

Regular occurences

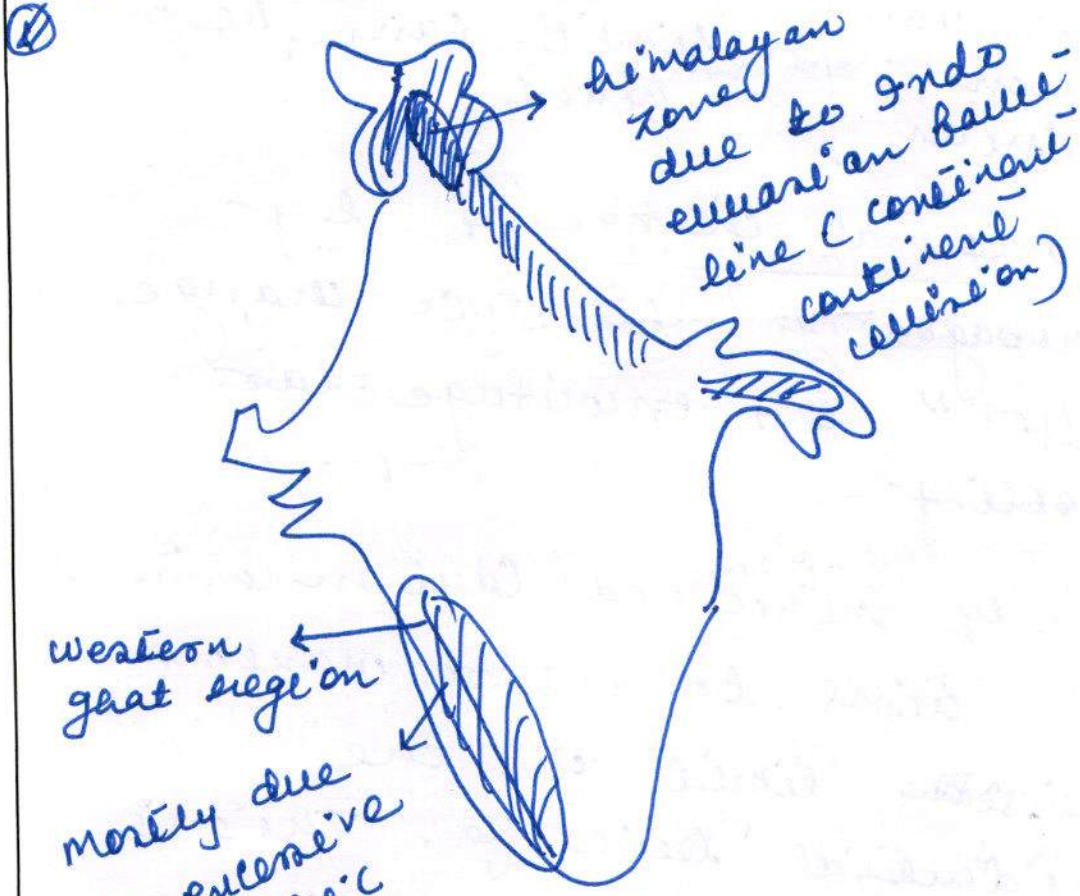

Fig:- Area Prone to land slide

eg Western ghat - Idukki disaster
landslide
Himalayan → Chamoli disaster
↳ Nandadevi landslide

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Development Paradigm

① Himalayan

→ Massive amount of deforestation going on

→ Massive road and Infra construction

(eg) Char ~~Dam~~ Dham Project

② Western ghat region

→ lack of abiding by Gadgil committee, even Kasturirangan committee report is violated by few state

→ Massive amount of deforestation and development activities

(eg) Silverline Project

Reason for Continuance of same development -

(1) Rising population → Increased demand for development

(2) Short term vision in planning

(3) Lack of abiding by ESZ, EIA, national building code norms → no authority to enforce it.

Way forward

(1) Do Proper landslide hazard mapping

(2) Identify the vulnerable area and set standard of construction

(3) Set up an authority to enforce the standards.

(4) Sustainable model of development to be Promoted

(eg) eco tourism

(eg) Sustainable construction using local material (eg Bamboo)

Development vision needs to be long term instead of current narrow tunneled developmental vision.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There has been rise of incursions and illegitimate transfer of drug across the border. Due to porous nature of border, the problem gets all the more complicated.

Currently, legitimate cross border transfer like trade, exchange of legal ~~tourist~~ migrants, movement of people etc needs to be ensured. However it needs to be balanced with

- Terrorist cross infiltration eg- pulwama attack
- Drug Trafficking (India sandwiched between Golden triangle & Golden crescent)
- Human trafficking
- Safe ground for Naxalite eg- Indo Myanmar
- Transfer of fake currency, smuggling cattle eg- smuggling across Indo - Bangladesh

Smart border management system can ensure this -

(1) Proper surveillance of the ~~ex~~ border by ensuring no incursion take place

(2) Radar s can detect any possible Incursion

(3) using night goggles will enhance the visibility of army

(4) Proper command and control structure for communication
↳ quick decision making

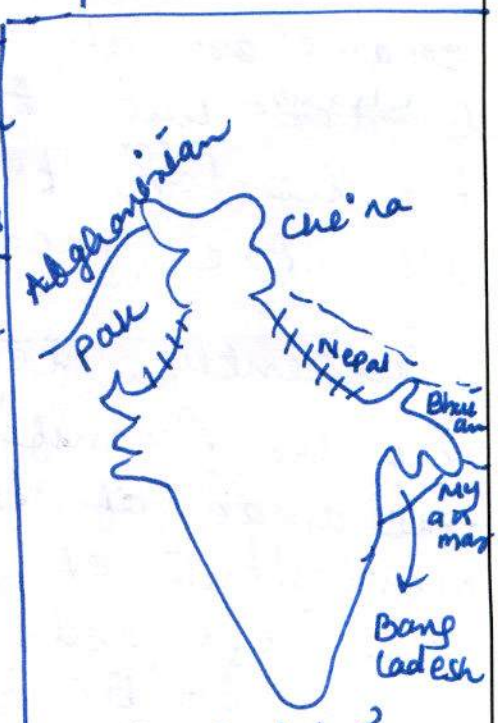

Fig: India's border

(5) usage of AI to predict the risk of attack
Initiative taken
(eg) USA Pentagon predicted russia-Ukraine war.

(1) CIBMS system (Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system)
→ Proper Border surveillance through

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Radar

→ Command and control structure for real time communication and quick - decision making

→ Quick dissemination of information

Bord OIT → along India Bangladesh Border

Smart fencing has been started along India Pakistan Border.

usage of radar, developement of anti drone technology, night time surveillance system etc.

To deal with the challenge of hybrid warfare, 2.5 front war, smart border management system is essential to augment India's national security.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

with globalisation, free movement of goods and services across border started. This provided avenue for the free movement of illegal proceedings as well; leading to greater risk of money laundering.

linkage

① Globalization & Interconnectedness of economy

→ Money laundering through round tripping, transfer pricing, creation of shell

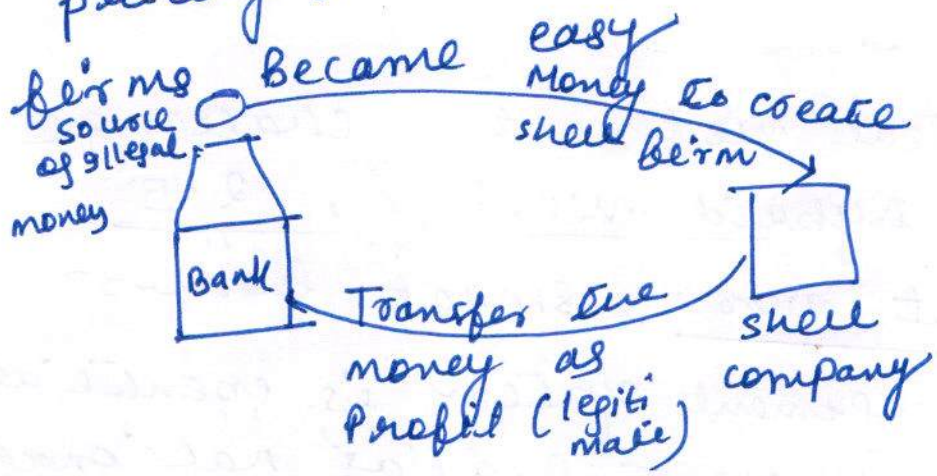

Fig: Round tripping

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) easy to park the money at tax havens.

(eg) Panama paper leak.

(3) Invention like cryptocurrency and dark web due to lack of transparency, ~~have~~ unable to decode IP address

(4) linkage with organized crime

(eg) Terrorism → drug trafficking linkage

money get from illegal sale of drug → integrated by taking help of public officials or use to purchase arms.

Initiative

International

(1) FATF (Financial action task force)

→ "40 + 9" recommendation

→ Grey listing and

blackliste'ng done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National

(1) Prevention of anti money laundering act → ED has been given the charge to seize illegal proceedings.

(2) Prevention of Benami transfer act

(3) creation of fake currency cell network

(4) ED, ~~Directorate Revenue~~ special fraud investigation officer, CBI deals with economic offences.

Since money laundering has become a cross border and ~~transla~~ transnational problem, more international collaboration is required to deal with it.

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outerspace is a global common that requires coordination.
Past assumption and change

(1) outerspace was considered for national purpose
(2) However there has been threat of militarization of space
(3) Weaponisation of space
(4) entry of private player into space
(eg) space X
(5) Rise of space debris.

Artemis accord

→ USA has developed standard regarding training of astronaut and conditions of their operation.

In light of Gaganyaan mission, the artemis accord holds significant.

India needs to contribute for development of international norms in this regard as Indian astronauts will get training from Pune.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aynshi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26th August, 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre NIAT Computer education, Bhubaneswar

Jyotirmayee Rout
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatres forms of India are rich legacy of culture, marked by rich script, costume, language that evokes unique "Rasa" in individual.

Ideals and emotions reflected

1) Ideal of harmony
eg Ramleila (UP) → Muslim youth performing Ramayana

2) Ideal of devotion, Bhakti
eg Yakshganga → Bhakti and Bhagvad Purana themes

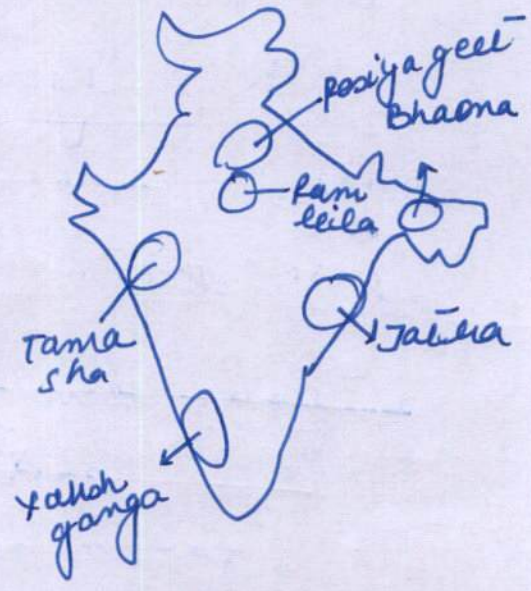


Fig: Traditional theatre forms

3) emotions of "love, romance"
eg highlighted in Tamasha of Maharashtra

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Reflection of social structure
(eg) caste based heirarchy shown in Jatra

Individuals' role in community

1) shows over "status and role" as per one varna and caste.
(eg) In Jatra → Brahmins expected to do rituals

2) "duty" towards society
(eg) Theme of sacrifice highlighted in Yakshganga

3) duty of wife → husband
(eg) shown in Baaona

4) Bhakti - devotion towards God
(eg) Repeated theme in Raaiya Geet.

Currently traditional theatres are in decline due to influence of globalization, rise of bollywood. They need to be preserved through digitalization, skill training, awareness etc.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

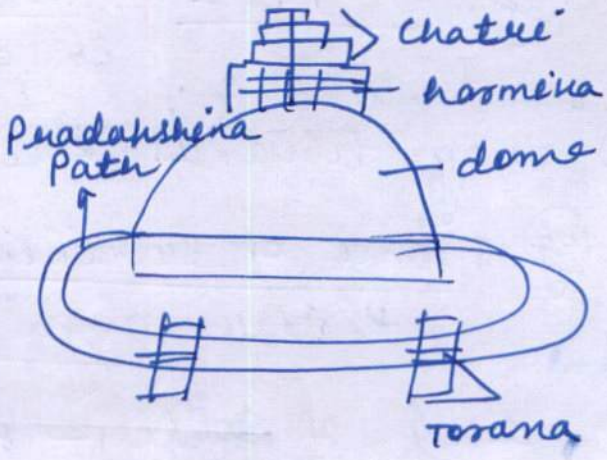
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa constructed during post Maurayan age marked the advent of Mahayana Buddhism in India over Hinayana Buddhism.

Historical

1) Rise of mahayana Buddhism

2) donation of merchants and King name → historical accounts



Eg: Sanchi Stupa

3) Provide idea about evolution of Buddhism, foreign contact and trade contact

architectural Importance

1) Narrative architecture :
eg Jataka tales on Torana

2) economic eg Tourist site

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Philosophical ideals represented
(eg) Chatri marked three jewels of Buddhism

4) shows diffusion of Hinduism
(eg) Pradakshina pathe - in line with theory of rebirth.

Inspiration for future architecture

1) Narrative style continued
(eg) Many Ajanta paintings had narrative style - Dying Princess

2) Philosophical representation through architecture continued.
(eg) Finial of temple -> connection with almighty

3) Design and shape borrowed
(eg) Dome of Indo Islamic architecture.

Sanchi stupa marked the amalgation of cultural and architectural sophistication of Indians.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bragat singh was born and brought up in Punjab, who adopted revolutionary ideology against Britishes.

Revolutionary Ideology

① * use of arms, weapons and violence to overthrow Britishes

② Socialism → against exploitation of man by man

③ Secularism → reflected in his book "why I am an atheist"

④ Belief in power of mass
↳ mass struggle, mass mobilization

eg Youth power by forming Bharat Nojawan Sabha.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Goals of revolution

1) From partial Independence to comple Independence

2) To exploitation from foriegners to exploitation against all forms.

Forms of revolution

1) use of violence

(eg) saunder Murder conspiracy due to lala lajpat Rai ~~shutt~~ death

2) Make the "deaf hear"

(eg) Bomb in central assembly due to Public safety Bill.

3) use of writings to propagate Idiology

Bhagat singh continues to Influence today' youth. Shaheed Diwas is celebrated in his honour.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Meiji restoration was marked by accelerated economic transformation of Japan.

Factors that led to Meiji restoration

1) Decline of Qing dynasty in Japan
2) winning of Russia-Japanese war → ↑ confidence
3) Japan - Britisher friendship treaty
4) Rising wave of colonialism across the globe.

Significance for Japan

① Reverse engineering of products led to industrialization

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Rise of Japan as a colonial power

(eg) In africa, South east Korea

3) Industrialization of Japan

4) cultural unification due to rapid growth

5) end of feudalism and serfdom

6) entry of Japan into 2nd world war.

The current rising and global stature of Japan traces its root to the Meiji restoration.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is formed by group of people having common ideology living in same territory sharing common cultural traits.

Basis of India as nation

1) common historical linkage
eg Many tribe like Munda, Asura believe, took part in Mahabharata

2) Shared belief system
eg Doctrine of Karma, idea of rebirth

3) united cultural consciousness.
eg Almost everyone celebrates diwali

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Belief in Ideals of democracy
   - (eg) Regular elections

5) Shared aspirations of Indians

6) strong institutions
   (eg) Basic structure doctrine by supreme court in Keshavanandi Bharti (1973).

Threat

1) Rising regional Identity
   (eg) 30% Indians — with Identity region

2) Regionalism
   (eg) Gorkhaland

3) Communalism
   (eg) Sambalpur riots

4) ethnic fissures
   (eg) Kuki - Meity riot

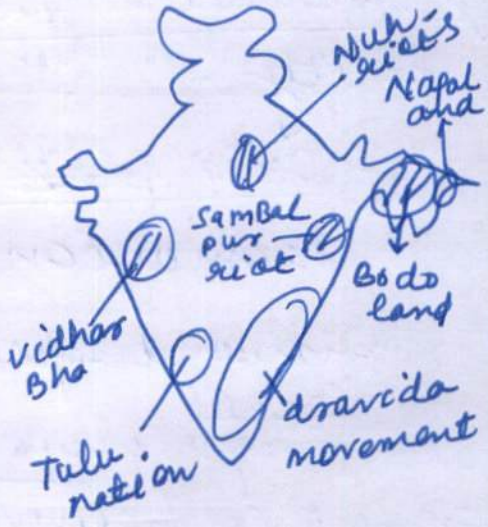

Fig: Threat to nationhood

To strengthen India as nationhood, the just demands of the people have to be met to ensure retorative Justice.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutical Industry of India is considered as sunrise Industry. India is one of the largest exporter of generic drugs (> 50 % supply)

Factors behind the growth

1) Favourable govt policy
   (eg) Drug park promotion - hub and spoke model

2) Cost competitiveness

3) More Research & development.
   (eg) Ayurveda research centre

4) Traditional knowledge
   (eg) ~~Neem~~ Neem, haldi

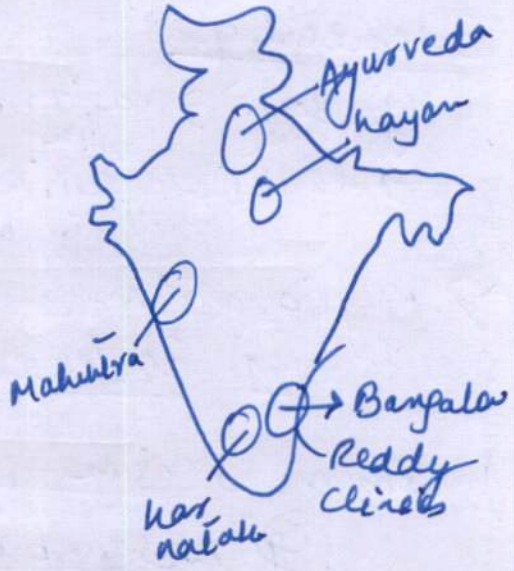

Fig: distribution of Pharma Industries.

5) weaker IP rights

eg only process patent was there before 2000

eg compulsory licensing - cancer drug

6) large market - economic demand

7) Skilled labour

significance

economy → export promotion
eg Gambia, Brazil
→ integration into value chain

Challenge → API dependency from china
→ weak regulation by central drug control authority
eg Gambia death

Public health → affordable cheap medicine
→ ↓ out of pocket expenditure (65%)

challenge → ↑ fake medicine
→ ↓ orphan drug research
→ doctor - pharma company collusion

Promotion of pharma company is essential to realize the vision of National health Policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bay of Bengal has witnessed many cyclones ranging from Fani, Amphan, Phylin etc

Reason

1) ↑ sea surface temperature (27°C)

2) More storm tide formation

3) ~~Pas~~ cyclone formation in south china sea - carried to Bay of Bengal

4) large moisture content - huge drainage of eastern river.
(eg) Ganga, Krishna

5) less upwelling of cold water → due to regular drainage - no intermixing - more temperature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6) enclosed along the land borders
→ more temperature

Decrease during south west

Fig: cyclone

1) No time for the depression to intensify

2) ICTZ not placed longer over Bay of Bengal

3) easterlies disperse the depression

4) Somali current and equatorial current reverse the depression

5) More wind → carry away depression.

Proper cyclone mitigation through early warning system (doppler; construction of cyclone shelter) is required.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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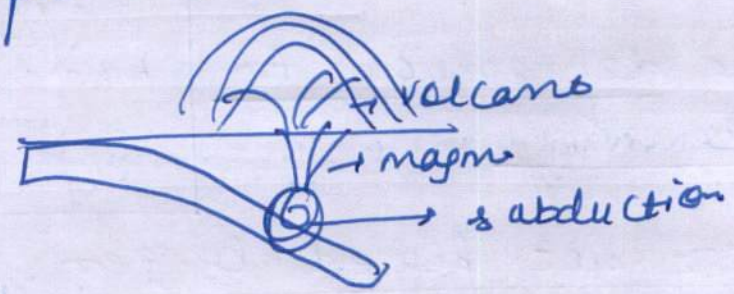
Volcanoes refers to the vent in the earth surface through which magma and gases erupt out.



volcano formed due to C-O convergence.

destructive
- huge ~~gas~~ pyroclastic gas released (eg) Hawaii eruption
- hot magma destroy biodiversity (eg) Mt Etna
- loss to life and property (eg) Mt Stromboli

Critical for existence of life

1) formation of many landforms

2) essential source of minerals
(eg) Deccan plateau rich in magnesium, sulphur

3) Agricultural usage
(eg) Deccan plateau - Cotton cultivation

4) Regulation of global warming
(eg) volcano - release sulphur - global cooling by ↑ reflection of solar rays

5) ↑ fertility of soil due to basaltic deposition

6) helps to study earth's Interior rock structure.

overall volcanoes play a critical role for agriculture, area metal, mineral source, types of landform etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism in dysfunctional sense refers to the demand for a separate region.

eg Gorkhaland

Relative deprivation & regionalism

1) Disparity in resource distribution

eg Jharkhand state

2) sense of marginalization is felt - fuel for regionalism

eg Gorkhaland demand

3) low employment

eg son of soil movement in Maharashtra.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Relative deprivation
↓
feeling of marginalization
↓
Self interest + political forces uses these to unite and mobilize people
↓
demand for separate state
(eg) Tipraland.

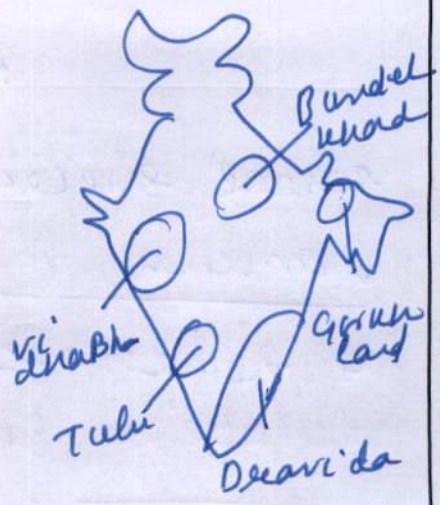

Fig: Regionalism

other factors also
→ language (eg) Tulu nadu
→ cultural (eg) Greater Nagaland

Regionalism can be solved by adressing genuine demand of people through restorative & distributive Justice.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent case of rising school suicide like Rohit Vemula, Payal Tadvi can act as hinderance to goal of education for all.

Bullying + school violence → creates anxiety and psychological stress → ↑ drop out rate

Bullying + school violence → low self esteem → ↑ drop out rate

Case study

Sukhdeo Thorat Committee reported 69% of SC and ST face discrimination in educational institution. This is one of the

main reason for ↑ drop out rate of SC/ST.

Measures

(1) equal opportunity cells.

(2) Strong ~~ea~~ anti ragging & anti discrimination rules.

(3) Promote inclusive learning
(eg) Model primer odisha

(4) value learning
(eg) Happiness curriculum in Delhi.
(eg) Namath Basai (Kerala)

Removal of bullying is require to empower our current Amrit Pedhi to achieve the vision of "Amrit Kaal" in the next 25 years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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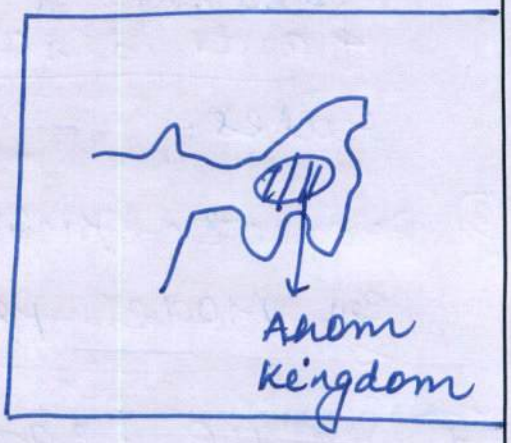
Ahom Kingdom ruled in the Assam region during the 18th century.

Role played

1) North east claim unique identity due to descendant from Ahom Kingdom.



2) Resisted forceful occupation by Britishers

eg Gomdhar Konwar played a key role.

3) Common language, food, festival trace decently from Ahom Kingdom.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) Tibeto Burman language (Chakma, Miri)

(eg) unique festival like Dree festival, Khan festival

4) Created a common identity

→ rising of "ethnic consciousness"

→ feeling of "~~we~~ us vs them" due to historical and cultural solidarity

Legacy in contemporary time

1) Ancestry : Many trace ancestry

(eg) Dima hasao, Bodoland, Karbi anglong region

2) ethnic unrest : due to distinct ethnic identity in North east

(eg) Greater ~~B~~ Nagaland, Bodoland.

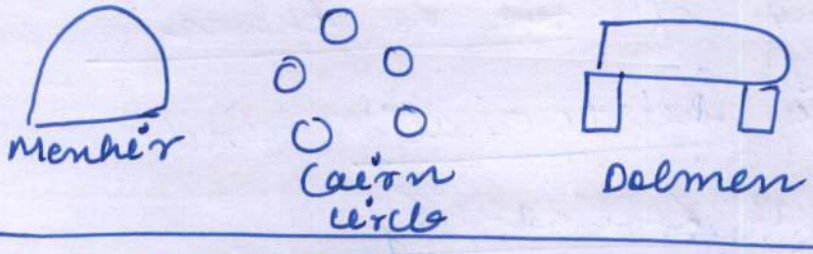
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Political autonomy → 6th schedule area (Karbi anglong)

3) Rich culture of Assam and North east

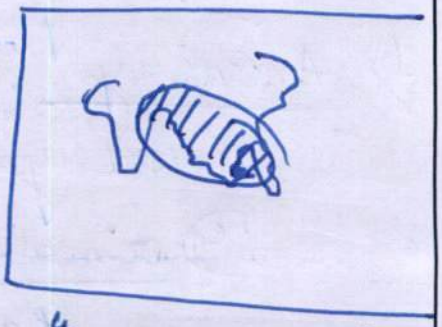
Eg North & Hornbill festival, Bihu dance

4) unique "burial sites found" – nominated for UN Geoheritage sites



Eg: unique burial ~~st~~ megaliths of Ahom

5) culture complex : A united culture complex with North east area –



India can use it for "Act east" policy and "soft diplomacy"

Overall Ahom Kingdom legacy can be seen in term of distinct culture, identity, autonomy in North east

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Capitalist class response to Indian national congress was mixed guided and balanced by their own interest & national interest.

Reason of ambivalency

(1) Mass movement : afraid that extreme socialism would damper their own interest
eg complete removal of private property

(2) Friendly relation with Britisher to secure their trade interest

(3) Extreme mass protest and disruption would impact normal business.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Varying position of Indian capitalist

(1) supported constitutional means of agitation
(eg) Purshuttom das

(2) Took part in Non cooperation ~~confidence~~ motion
(eg) JRD Tata

(3) A. Sarabhai funded ashram of Mahatma Gandhi

(4) FICCI - boycotted 1st round table conference.

(5) Funding to congress

Jamanlal Bajaj, Purshuttom Das, JRD Tata were ~~ardent~~ supporter of congress.

(6) analysis

(1) Supported the things that promoted their interest

(eg) Non cooperation Movement - led to ↑ profit (due to ↑ goods sold)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② supported Ganaheijeis' 11 point demand

↳ as it demanded favourable rupee sterling ratio - better exchange rater better for capitalist

③ Did not support Quit India movement - as extreme violence was against their interest.

④ Took part in "Bombay National Plan" 1940 → to make sure socialistic and capitalistic interest are balanced.

Eg JRD ~~do~~ Tata took part

Overall capitalist class treaded well between their own interest and national interest

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press in India was first introduced by James Hickey. It acted as means of mass mobilization.

Evolution of Press

1st stage : 1780 - 1890

* James Hickey started
* early nationalist used it
  (eg) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - "The Percepts of Jesus"
* used to spread nationalistic message (eg) Kesari, Mahratta Bengalee
* censorship (eg) vernacular Press act 1878

2nd stage : 1890 - 1950

* ↑ vernacular Press.
  (eg) Young India
* started criticizing govt policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Restrictive policies of British
  (eg) Indian press act

3rd stage : 1950 - current

* 19(1)(a) → freedom of press implicit
* self regulation under Press Council of India

Instrumental Impact → stages

1) Swadeshi movement
   → spread messages of impact of Partition
   → Induced library movement in villages
   (eg) Bengalee, sanjiveni

2) NCM and CDM
   young India, Azad Bharat to mobilize masses.

Repressive policies of British

Regulation of Press act 1799 by wellesly → Precensorship

Vernacular Press act 1878 by lytton
(eg) seizure of office, bond

Indian Press act 1910

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Revolutionary stage

(eg) Kesari and Maharatta ignited Prafulla chaki and Khudiram Bose.

What led to such impact despite limitation

1) Careful circumvention of rules

(eg) Amrit Bazar Patrika — converted into English overnight after Vernacular Press act

2) "Innovative method" used to address and criticize

3) Rising western education and Influence of liberty, equality.

Impact of press recognized how pen is mighter than sword in Indian freedom struggle.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are formed mainly in subtropical high pressure belt. They are marked by ~~lower~~ higher annual range of temperature.

Factors behind formation of Desert

1) Climate : Sub tropical Belt → less moisture evaporation [eg] Namib desert

2) Precipitation : low (20-50 cm) [eg] Thar desert

3) Cold current : dessicating effect [eg] Canary current on Sahara desert

4) Intercontinality : onshore wind gets dry by the time they reach here.
[eg] Gobi desert, Taklamakan

5) Rainshadow region : lee ward side → onshore winds gets dry
[eg] Pantagonian desert, Atacama desert

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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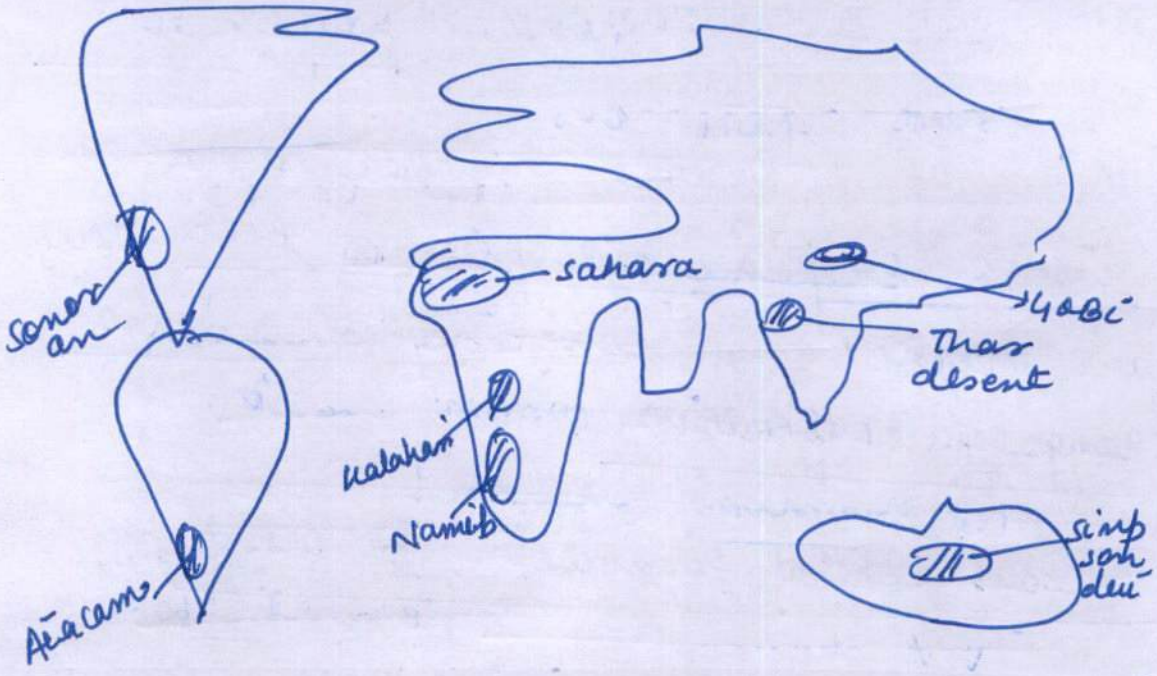


Fig: desert formation

Major landforms found

1) Sand dunes : due to erosion by wind

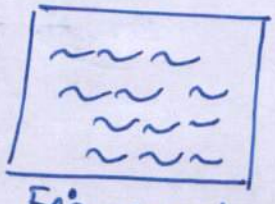
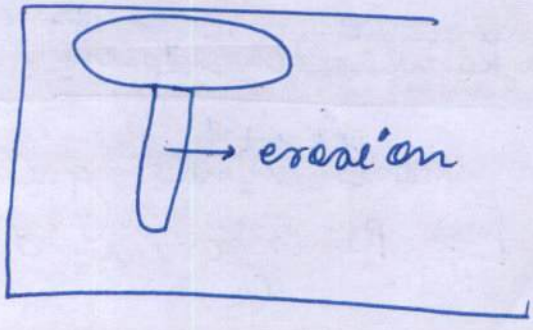


Fig: sand dune

2) Playas : saline lake found in ~~to~~ desert
eg Bendori lake

3) Mushroom shaped rock : ~~ee~~ Due to wind erosion



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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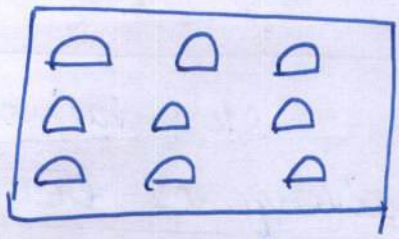
4) Barchans : Different shape of sand deposition

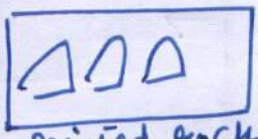


5) Rills, Badlands, Gully

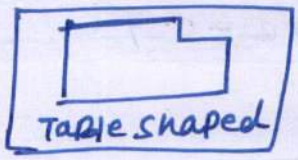
Due to intensive water erosion

eg Chambal Badland

6) Pointed shaped rocks : due to erosion



Pointed rocks



7) Alternate soft rock & hard rock erosion ->

Case study :

Aravalli desert formed due to parallel Arabian sea branch, however currently extending due to climate change

To arrest the growing desertification due to climate change, Land degradation neutrality by 2030 needs to be achieved.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are formed due to divergence between plates (Block mountain) or convergence (fold mountain).

Adverse impact on mountain ecosystem

1) climate change → raising of global temperature - 0.7°C (IPCC) → glacier melting
eg Hindukush ice melting by 15% (ICIMOD)

2) Disasters → landslide eg Joshimath
→ Glacial lake outburst flood eg Chamoli

3) Positive feedback cycle
glacier melting - positive feedback cycle due to less albedo

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Loss to biodiversity

eg Himalayans screws endeatened

5) Monsoon and wind pattern change → change in ecosystem

eg Polar vortex weakening impacting Alps

6) Ocean current : weakening of ANOC → rainfall pattern on mountain ecosystem changes

eg Along Atlas mountain

anthropogenic
- → desertification
- → unsustainable tourism eg char Dham
- → developmental projects eg western ghats
- → Grassland grazing ↑ eg Alps

Initiatives taken

1) National level

→ National sustainable Management

of Himalayan ecosystem under ~~NA~~ National action plan on climate change

→ Green cover in mountain (eg) Green mission

→ part of Ecosensitive zone (eg) western ghat

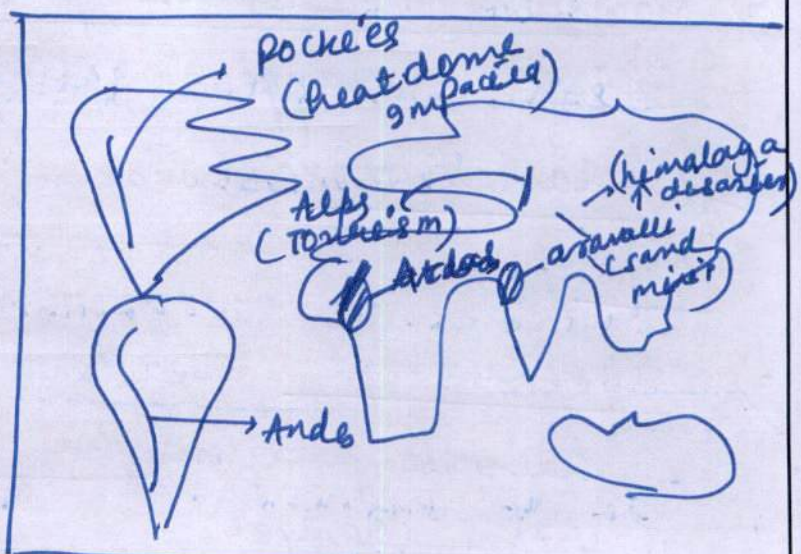

Fig: mountain of world Impact

International

→ Bonn challenge to check land degradation of mountain

→ Loss and damage fund → decarbonization - mitigation

→ Kunming declaration - restoration of biodiversity of mountain.

Mountains play a vital role in providing several provisioning, regulating facilities. Thus protection is vital.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently the issue of unsustainable sand resource extraction in the Aravalli range has been highlighted.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

1) Lack of regulations : to check illegal mining
(eg) sand - Minor mineral - different state laws

2) Construction purpose : high demand and market of sand

3) Demarcation issue : lack of proper database of sand resource

4) easy to extract

5) Support of locals. (eg) Mahanadi Basin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

1) ↑ coastal erosion
   (eg) Krishna - Godavari

2) Marine life - spawning and reproduction cycle impacted
   (eg) Indo Gangetic dolphins

3) Less groundwater : since soil helps in absorbing

4) Rise in flood and sedimentation

5) Loss of livelihood
   (eg) Fishing
   (eg) Agriculture - coastal water intrusion

6) Damage to infrastructure
   (eg) Bridge along Narmada

Remedial measures taken

1) Mining and mineral amendment act → "Sand - Minor resource"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) sand mining regulation act

→ Prevent sand extraction during rainy season

3) GPS and GIS system

↳ to track illegal sand mining

4) M sand → artificial sand to reduce demand

(eg) Maharashtra.

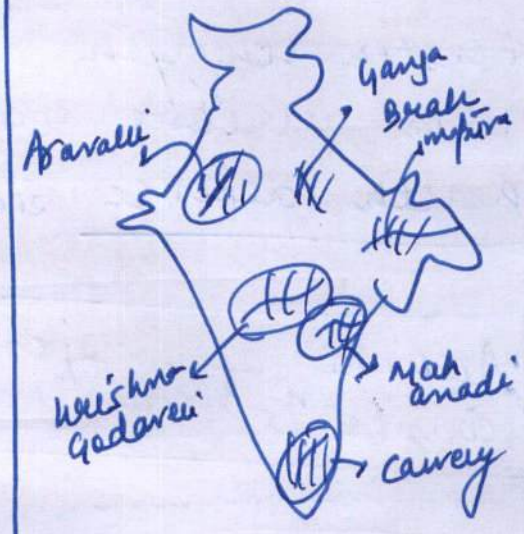

Fig: areas of illegal sand mining

Further better geotagging of resource, stricter administration and better implementation of rules is required for sustainable management of sand resources using multistakeholder approach.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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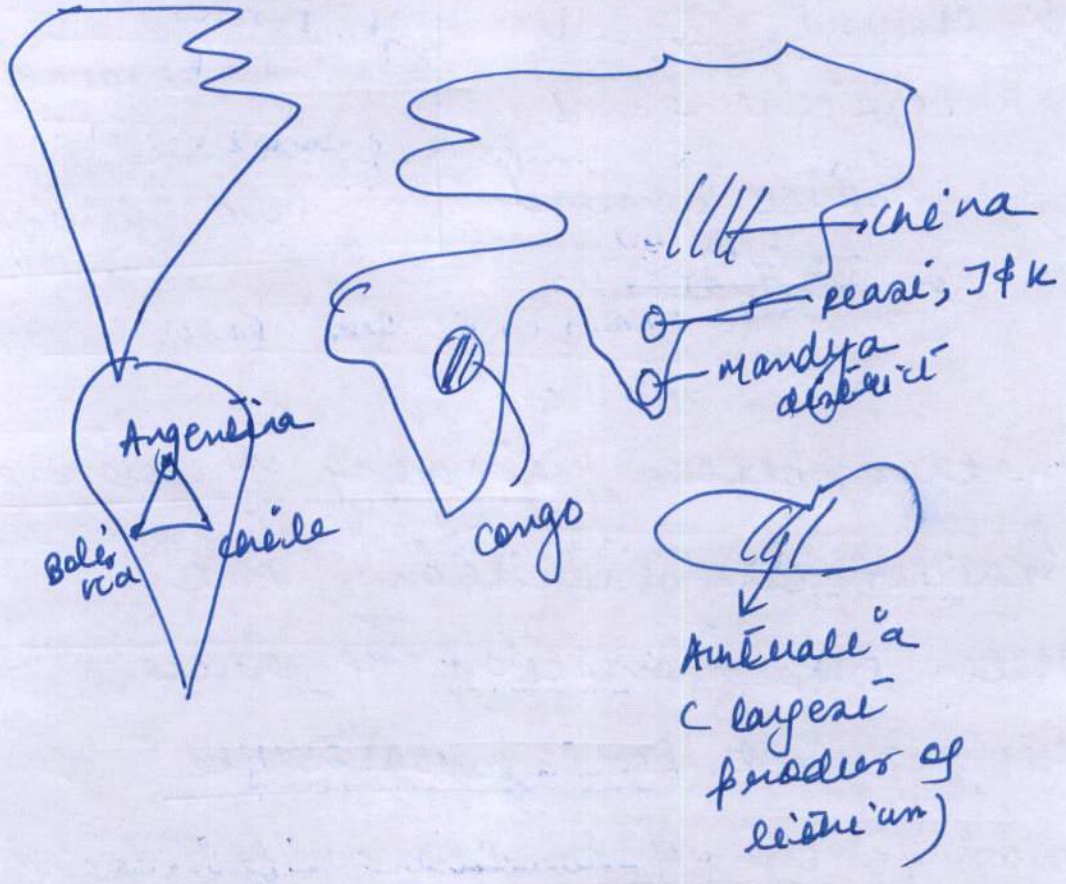
Lithium is one of the critical mineral whose properties like high melting point, greater tensile strength makes it usable across various sectors spanning from health, defence etc.

Account of major lithium producing countries



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Australia and China form the major lithium producing countries due to

- ↑ manpower
- ↑ resource
- Better technology

Geopolitical aspects

1) Dominance of lithium → ↑ role in supply chain

(eg) essential for electric vehicle manufacturing

2) essential to fulfill commitment - "INDC targets"

(eg) required for solar wafers.

3) Geostrategic rivalry

(eg) China dominance → makes security economy & decyphenation difficult.

(eg) KABIL → lithium triangle countries

4) Mineral security partnership and friendshoring by USA to control the strategic supply of lithium

Environmental Implications

1) huge water required

2) water pollution (eg Acid mine drainage, leaching)

3) Ground water extraction

4) Soil pollution due to untreated discharge

5) Air pollution : release of harmful chemicals while mining

6) Rising e waste

Lithium is becoming the "new oil of the world". India needs to partner with countries to secure its lithium supply chain

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per MOSPI, India has one of the largest youth population of around 371 mn. Youths form the major part of penetration of globalization values.

Youth → global identity

1) Dress : western dress (eg) Jeans

2) Music : Rap music, Jazz music

3) Digital : Reising doom scrolling, phubbing

4) values : equality, liberty

5) events : Impact of global events (eg) Arab spring

6) environmental : "Greta Thunberg" for environmental regards.

7) Job, education, migration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of globalization on youth identity

Positive →

1) Social Boundary : identification with the global community instead of national identity

2) Power within : Rising agency of youth to bring change
   (eg) Recent France protest

3) Power to : make own decision

4) Rising self confidence : due to digital awareness.

5) Identification of their interest with global interest. (eg) climate change

Negative

1) Rising confusion in identity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Loss of traditional identity
(eg) tribal youth forgetting their language, culture

3) Peer Pressure to conform to a socially accepted identity
(eg) change in role and status due to rising individualism

4) Mental pressure, digital toxification
(eg) Doom scrolling, phubbing

overall, the process of globalization has a cyclic relation with youth identity. It actively shapes the youth identity, and in turn the values and morals of youth form part of the wider globalization.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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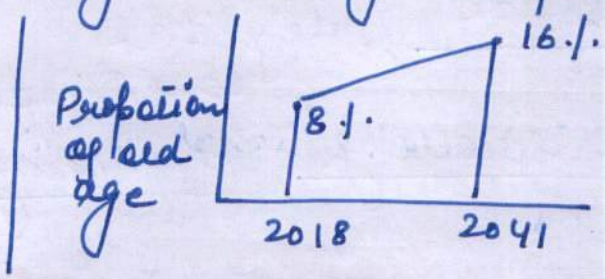
As per NFHS-5 report, the total fertility rate of India is at 2.1 (reaching the replacement rate)

Demographic concern

1) Rising old age expected



(ELCO survey - 2018)

2) lack of security for old age

financial vulnerability (>50% financially dependent)

emotional (70% - suffer from stress (age were foundation)

chronic disease (LAS1 - 75%)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Weak social security system

(a) Lack of Insurance coverage

4.1% → Insurance penetration
₹91 → Insurance density

economic survey 2022 – 2023

(b) Lack of community support for old age

(eg) old age seen as burden and deserted

(c) Low tax revenue by govt to provide social support

* Rising old age → less consumption → fall in GDP → low tax to GDP ratio → weak social support

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Solutions

1) "Second Inning" → reskill the old age for active participation

2) Improved geriatric care

3) Sound pension system

(eg) Andhra Pradesh Pension Guaranteed scheme

4) Proper Implementation of "SAGE portal", ~~to~~

5) use experential knowledge of old age

(eg) can be given job ~~in~~ as coaches, advisors.

There is need to change the perception towards ageing by promoting healthy and active ageing

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per UN and Niti aayog, currently 34% of the population live in urban areas. By 2050, it is expected to be 50%.

urban poor
- high relative deprivation
- 9% (Niti aayog)
- live in slum (17% – census 2011)
- large number are migrants.

Need to consider the welfare of urban poor

1) Lack of clear cut policy –
Inside approach followed currently
eg lack of proper policy for slum rehabilitation

2) Promote sustainable urbanization

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Decongestion can be addressed
(eg) Proper rehabilatation → ↓ illegal encroachment - (Recent Haldane eviction)

4) Environmental pollution can be addressed
(eg) slum - one of largest emitter of green house gas

5) Proper sanitation and health facility can be provided
(eg) Dharavi slum → hotbed of COVID 19.

Measures to ensure urban poor - Public policy

1) Proper database of urban poor

2) slum rehabilitation program
(eg) Insitu development of slum

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) urban employment guarantee program
(eg) Mukta mission - odisha (Praised worldwide)

Jaga mission - odisha - land rights to slum dwellers

4) organize the urban poor into SHG for income generation
(eg) Many urban poor employment in Kudumbashree

DUET mode of urban employment by Jean Dreze. urban worker employed by school, BMC

5) Proper human capital development of urban poor

↑ health
↓ IMR
↓ MMR
↑ average age

↑ mean year of schooling

↑ living standard..

Policy for
- welfare of the urban poor would be in line with UN Habitat approach that promotes sustainable and inclusive ~~education~~ urbanization

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aynshi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26th August, 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre NIAT Computer education, Bhubaneswar

Jyotirmayee Rael
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
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3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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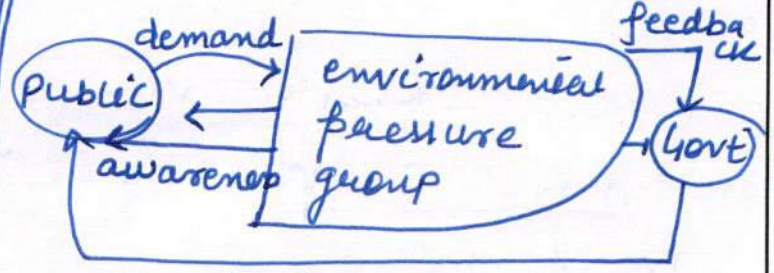
1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure group help to mobilize public opinion regarding environmental issues.

Role of environmental Pressure group



design policy

1) Increased public awareness by litigating for right cause.

Eg AERF prune Bonzet to secure the sacred grove right of tribals.

2) Raise voice against projects harming environment

Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan

F.eg: Mediatory role

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Mass mobilization of public for conservation
(eg) Plastic ban

(4) Feedback to govt on policy
(eg) raised concern against recent Forest Conservation act amendment

(5) ~~Int~~ waste management ↑
(eg) Hasiru Kruse - formal + informal Integration for waste management.

Challenges
- ↑ resort to strike
  (eg) Aarey forest protest
- Negatively impact GDP & national interest
  (eg) Kundankulam protest

~~For~~ Environmental pressure group can play a key role to make the "LIFE Movement" - success.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, In Buddhader Karmakaushal Vs union of India Supreme Court recognized the right of sex worker as part of Art 21 and Art 19.

First step - basic rights & equality

1) will ensure digneity of work

2) Prevent harassement by police

3) More awareness - prevention of social stigmatization

4) Autonomy to choose Profession granted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges remaining

1) Lack of proper legislation
2) High handedness by police
3) stigmatization by society
4) Sex workers involved in human trafficking
5) No policy to treat HIV among sex workers.

Measures needed
- → check illegal trafficking
- → sexual harasement of woman sex worker to be recognized
- → use of contraceptive mandatory
- → Police sensitization
- → Societal awareness.

Acknowledging sex worker right to profession is a welcome step but must be accompained by relevant legislation and social awareness program.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In "Hussainara Khatoon Vs UOI", SC held that access to speedy trial is part of Fundamental right of citizens. This is ensured through DLSA.

Role of DLSA

Free aid
- weaker section of society
  - eg Transgender, OBC, SC, ST
- Free lawyer to fight case

legal awareness
- Judicial publicity of laws ensured
  - eg cannot be arrested under 66 A of IT act (shreya shingal case)
- ~~Her~~ Awareness about Bail
  - eg Bail is a right - SC held

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bail is rule and Jail is an exception

→ Legal right awareness
(eg) Right against self Incrimination cannot be forced to be witness (Selvi vs state of Karnataka)
→ In line with 39(A) of constitution.

Challenges → lack of public prosecutor
↳ Infrastructure issue
↳ poor quality of lawyer Provided

Measure needed → More volunteer - through DLSA (eg) Nyaya Bandhu
↳ digitization for legal awareness (eg) live streaming, ecourts, Tele law.

DLSA can help to achieve access to Justice for all (39 A of constitution), thus ensuring social Justice (SC in Babu singh case - part of social Justice)

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system has evolved in the 3rd Judges cases where the appointment to Judiciary is made by consulting 4 senior most Judges along with CJI.

Success of collegium

1) ensure Judicial Independence
2) Prevented executive Interference
   (eg) superseding of seniority during 1974
3) Basic structure ~~of~~ doctrine upheld
4) safeguarded democracy
5) ensure separation of power

Question about legitimacy

1) lack of transparency
   (eg) Judges - appointing Judges (Nepotism)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Lack of objective criteria for appointment

3) "Judges appointing themselves" - questions Judicial accountability

4) Less representation of minorities and disadvantaged section in Judiciary

Measure needed

1) Board based NJAC - Include Bar member + advocate

2) Judicial standard accountability Bill - Proper timeline and Procedure for appointment

Judicial independence needs to be balanced with Judicial accountability

Judicial oversight committee in US → qualification are publicly discussed

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil service are the steel frame of India that play crucial role from policy framing to policy implementation

Present day challenges
- climate change
- cyber security
- relative deprivation
- Inequality
- New welfarism
- Globalization

Civil service reform needed

Recruitment and training

1) sharing of good practices
- ~~Livi~~ create digitalized platform

2) Promote lateral entry

3) Mid service training (NITI Ayog 75)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms needed beyond recruitment and training

1) Accountability to ensure public service delivery
(eg) SPARROW PORTAL

2) Crisis management to deal with disaster
(eg) cyclone, flood

3) Adaptibility to work in "phydigital mode"

4) Domained based and role based training

5) citizen centric approach

6) Agile methodology of working

Recently launched MISSION KARMAYOGI is a step in the right direction to ensure civil service reform

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact bonds are financing mechanism to ~~soci~~ projects that have higher social output and return.

Social Impact bond → NGO

↓ Catalyse development

↓ social change

↓

NGO will maintain records and become transparent to raise fund

↓

↑ efficiency of working + ↑ Productivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential of Social Impact Bond

1. Funding for social Projects
   - eg Funding to "Rural changemaker NGO"
2. FCRA violation issue can be resolved
3. More transparency
   - eg only 10% NGO file annual audit statement — can be increased

challenges
- weak bond market in India
- lack of proper accounting mechanism
- how to monitor outcome of a social project? (NO standard)

Social stock exchange is a step in right direction to improve more social Impact Bond in India.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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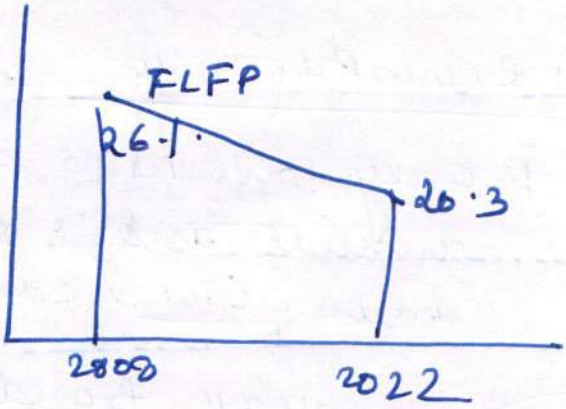
As per AISHE report, 27% of Indians → higher education, with female outnumbering male, however ~~FLPF~~. FLFP is a matter of concern



(Source World Bank)

Reason for same

① Gender pay gap (eg) 34% as per oxfam

② Societal burden

(eg) Time use survey - WEF - woman spend 5-6 hr for domestic work

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Sexual harasement at workplace

(eg) FICCI - only 27% of company have ICC

④ Motherhood penalty

(eg) Maternity Benefit act - disincentivize company

Measures to address

① Proper accounting of care economy (3% of India's GDP)

② Sharing of domestic work

③ Tax Incentive to company for hiring woman

↑ ~~Fl~~ Female labour force participation is essential to empower woman by giving her the agency to take decision

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil registration system
Keeps track of all the birth, death record of citizen.

Changes - Digitization
- Real time updation

Role of CRS for socioeconomic development

1) Promote evidence based policy making

2) Better targeting of schemes

3) Recent real time updating will help for better monitoring

4) Proper demographic and population planning
Eg different strategy for

North and south states.

5) health policy - better recording of IMR, MMR and CMR

6) Better maternal care - MMR

7) Better Inclusion to disadvantaged section

8) Controlling epidemic through better management of data.

Challenges
- real time data updation difficult
- lack of internet in rural area
  - eg internet in India - 40% 2022
- risk of cyber attack on data
- Population profiling
- vote bank politics through data

CRS will help to ensure that data is used as a public good for.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary fund was formed as a part of washington consensus to ensure credit stability

Current economic realities

- Multipolar economy (eg) India, Japan
- COVID crisis
- Rising role of Africa
- Debt trap diplomacy of China
- Rising Inflation
- Climate finance

Key areas of reform needed —

1) More representation to other countries in SDG Basket (eg) India - Rupee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) changing the IMF reserve quota share

3) Representation in President to African countries
(eg) currently restricted to europe

4) sustainable dept policy
(eg) to check another Srilanka crisis

5) ~~lack of~~ conditionalities in granting bailout to be done through consensus and not forced.

6) Proper recording of minutes of meeting

Currently many UN organs like IMF are suffering from crisis of credibility. Above reforms are required to ensure legitimacy and trust of ~~UN~~ IMF.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India shares a long civilization and strategic relationship with west Asian countries

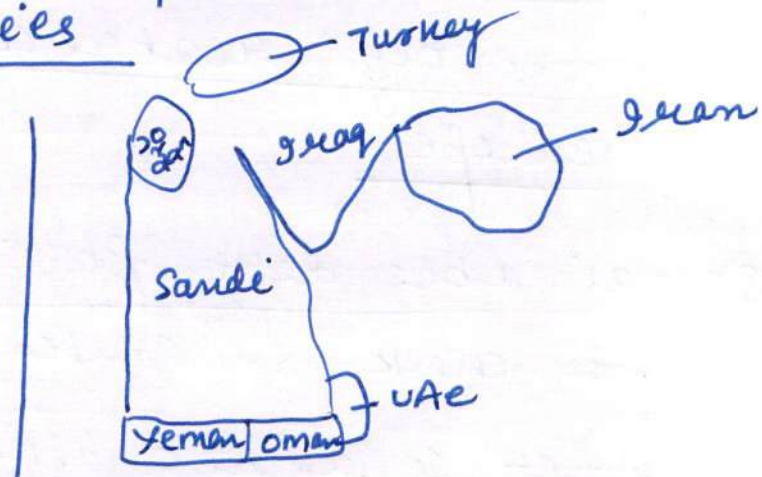


Fig: west asia region.

evolution of India's relationship

Geopolitics phase

- Arab diplomacy for Kasmir issue
- maintaing Iran - Saudi Balancing
- Israel - palestine issue → neutrality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent geoeconomics

1. Investment and Trade
   (eg) India - UAE CEPA agreement
2. Fintech (eg) India - UAE for UPI
3. oil, natural gas (eg) export from Oman
4. collaboration, FDI (eg) Aramco company - In India
5. workers (eg) UAE, Saudi

Factors leading to evolution

1) Diversification of west asia from oil to other sector
   (eg) Davos Summit, Saudi Arabia

2) Demographic dividend of India → cheap labour force in west Asia

3) Global geopolitical factor → Abraham accord, I2U2 ~ Saudi-Iran leading to more collaboration by removing past enmities.

Overall India's relationship with west Asia has aimed at minimizing divergences and maximizing convergences.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition comission of India was formed under competition Act to ensure free and fair market policy, curb dominance by one player

Role of CCI

1) Dominance check : Allows entry of new private players in market

Eg Fine on Google play for restricting third party app providers

2) Regulates Merger and association : to curb monopoly

Eg Reliance and Future Group merger

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Spurs innovation : by ensuring level playing field for startups.

eg ~~Paytym~~ Paytm rise

(4) Effectiveness of market forces → ensures invisible hand of market forces brings price stability.

eg checks Predatory Pricing

(5) Removes entry barrier → for new startup.

This inspires innovation and effectiveness as -

(1) Entry of more players - spurs competition

eg cheap data Price.

(2) Efficiency - operational efficiency

↳ Better Product design to capture market

→ Possible due to level playing field

Limitations

1. Rising duopoly could not be curbed (eg Jio, Airtel
2. Digital economy - traditional Brick mortar regulations are ineffective.
   (eg Deep discounting in ecommerce
3. Lack of suo moto powers.
4. Lack of sufficient technical expertise to check efficacy of merger and acquisition.
5. Delayed Judgement

The recent CCI amendment act is a welcome step that ~~can~~ will further empower it - by lowering timeline, widening ambit and scope (merger & acquisition >2000 crore) requires permission, leniency clause etc. It will further help in innovation and more effectiveness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently paid news is prohibited under Model code of conduct. However it is not an electoral offence under RPA 1951.

Menance of paid news
- deep fakes are used sometimes
- subverts democracy
- free and fair election process is violated

Need for making paid news an electoral offence

1) Rising social media and Internet users in India
   (eg) IMAI 700 mn Internet users in India

2) To ensure free and fair elections. (eg) Raj Narain Vs Indira Gandhi - free and fair election is part of basic structure.

3) will allow citizen to make informed choice

(eg) In Abraham singh case Supreme Court raised concern about bribery, paid news subverting the election process.

4) To make sure "right candidate" is chosen as representative.

5) To prevent "echo chamber" and ~~self~~ "confirmation bids" created by paid news.

6) Prevention of foreign power interference in election process.

(eg) cambridge analytica case

7) safeguarding "right to know" of citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8) Ensuring level playing field for all candidates and political parties.

(eg) Small political party cannot afford paid news.

Challenges

1) enforcement issue

2) anonymity feature of Internet

3) Mass reach of single news.

4) Differentiating between genuine information and paid news.

Measures needed

1) Power to ECI - to disqualify candidate for paid news

2) voter awareness (eg) SVEEP, CVIGIL app

3) clear cut guidelines of what constitute paid news.

Making paid news an electoral offence is essential to ensure legitimacy of election process in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of essentiality was propounded by supreme court in Shirur Matt Case.

Doctrine of essentiality

1) To check if Article 25 and 26 can get preference over other fundamental rights.

2) If a religious practise is core to a religion, it is protected under Article 25 ~~an~~.

Eg In Triple Talaq case, supreme court ruled that Talaq e biddat is not essential to Islam

3) It is used to check the constitutionality of ~~rentu~~ religious practise

Eg used in recent Hijab case.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) It ensures other fundamental rights are not violated

(eg) Sabarimala Judgement → found restricting woman not a core part of religion → preferred Art 14 and Art 21 over 25.

5) Inline with Indian model of secularism - where state can bring about reforms.

(eg) Shayara Bano case for maintenance of Muslim woman,

(eg) Daniel Latifi case (muslim woman maintenance)

Challenges.

1) Vague and ambiguos: what constitutes essential religious practise is subjective and open to various interpretation

(eg) Split verdict for Hijab case.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Judicial paternalism : where Judiciary has power to decide what is essential or not

3) lack of consultation with religions scholar

eg Ismail Farooqi case, use of loudspeaker is not an essential practise of religion, was criticized by many.

Measures need → clear guideline to decide what will come under essential ~~Judi~~ religious practise

→ consultation with religions scholars, experts.

Doctrine of essentiality in religion has helped in transforming the medieval hierarchical society into a modern egalitarian one.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

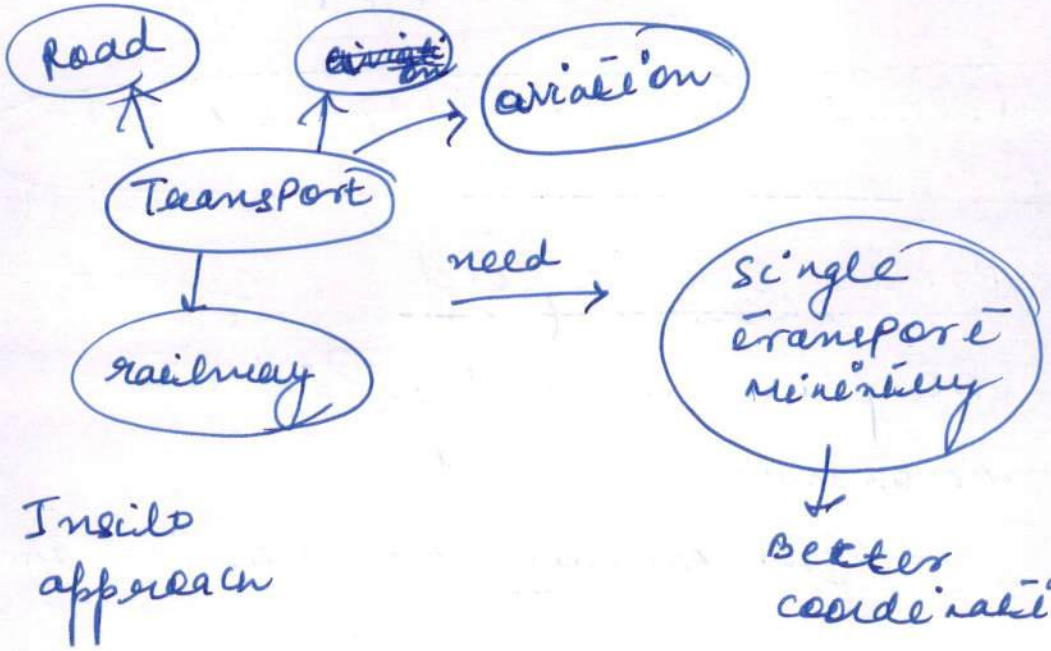
Currently govt forms one of the major component in delivering service, maintaining laws and order, providing public goods etc.

Need to limit size of Govt

1) To reduce redtapism and bureaucracy

eg 10 years taken to build building by NHAI

2) To ensure better ~~condition~~ coordination



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Better synchronization of services.

4) More efficient public service delivery
eg BSNL vs Jio

5) To save revenue of govt in giving pension, maintenance

6) Revenue saved → ↑ capital expenditure
→ ↑ social sector expenditure
eg education → 3.1 % of GDP
↳ to → 6 % of GDP

Problems in limiting size of Govt

① Public service good → cannot be provisioned by private company
eg profitability motive of private.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Past examples of success

(eg) India uplifted 415 million people out of poverty from 2004-2005 to 2019-20

(MPI Index 2022)

(3) World moving toward Cornwall Consensus from washington Consensus

(eg) New welfarism ← ↑ role of govt sector.

overall, there is need to optimize and make the govt ~~sector~~ efficient rather than cutting down. This can be done through regual social audits, citizen scorecard, Multistakeholder feedback, training through Mission Karmayogi etc.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutions of eminence scheme was designed to facilitate high quality modern education in India

IoE
- autonomy to higher education
- freedom to design curriculum
- More grants and fund
- freedom in setting fees, recruitment

eg IIT, IIM, IIIT

IoE - yet to become Game changer

1) lack of top institutions

eg Recent QS world ranking none featured in top 100.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Discrimination in IOE

(eg) Rising IIT suicide cases.

3) Lack of enough patent and research through IOE

(eg) Israel – 8000 patents per 1 lakh
India – less than 1000 per 1 lakh

4) Lack of academia – industrial linkage ~~with~~ in IOE

(eg) C++, Java (Taught) → Python for AI, ML, deep learning

supply of IOE — demand in Industries

5) Huge capitation fees in IOE.

6) Concentration of IOE in few state

(eg) Recent AISHE ranking – majority of top institute (=> 60%) in just

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3 states - Delhi, Kerela, Karnataka.

7) lack of real autonomy to IOE

(eg) Recent IIM amendment → power of central govt in board of governor

Yet few positives -

1) R&D encouraged (eg) IIT Madras → ECI for blockchain (remote voting)

2) social impact - developing customized solutions for rural area by IOE

3) ↑ enrollment and gender parity seen in IOE

Measures needed → align IOE scheme
- with other scheme like Academic Bank of credit
- foreign collaborations.
- offshore campus ↑ (Radhakrishna committee)

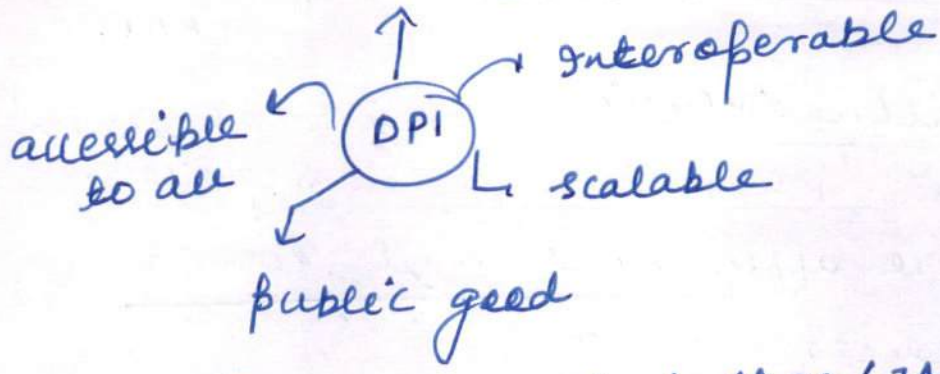
Revamping IOE scheme will ensure institutes become temple of learning rather than mere degree shops.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent Economic survey 2022-2023 highlighted the role of "DPI as a public good".



(eg) ONDC, UPI, Aadhar (JAM TRINITY)

Innovative and convinient public service

1) Allows customized services

(eg) Agri stack for farmer

2) ensures accessibility

(eg) JAM TRINITY for financial inclusion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Better quality of delivery
(eg) India stack

Overcoming barrier

(1) Financial Inclusion (eg) JAM TRINITY

(2) educational Inclusion (eg) SWAYAM PRABHA

(3) health inclusion (eg) Telehealth services.

(4) More affordable and lower transaction cost
(eg) UPI

↑ transparency and accountability

(1) checks corruption (eg) DBT

(2) real time data monitoring - evidence based policy making
(eg) UDISE portal for education

(3) Better monitoring (eg) my gov.in

(4) Better grievance redressal
(eg) PRAGATI portal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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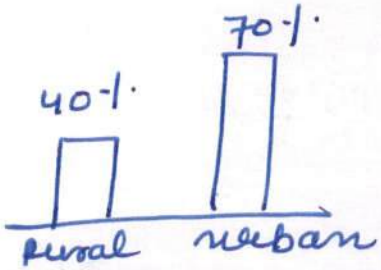
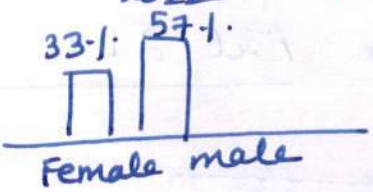
Yet, challenges –

① Digital divide →



(Internet in India report) 2022

② Gender divide →



(NFHS-5 survey)

③ Rising cyberfraud & cyber crime

(Eg: CERTIN)

Eg → first 2 months of 2023 – 2 lakh cases (CERTIN)

④ Interoperability & maintenance issue.

Measures needed →
- Phygital (physical + digital)
- Business Process reengineering (2nd ARC)
- ↑ digital literacy
  - Eg going online as leader – facebook
- More PPP initiative Eg Digital taalim – Google

"Indian Talent + Information Technology = India tomorrow"

as this decade is for technade.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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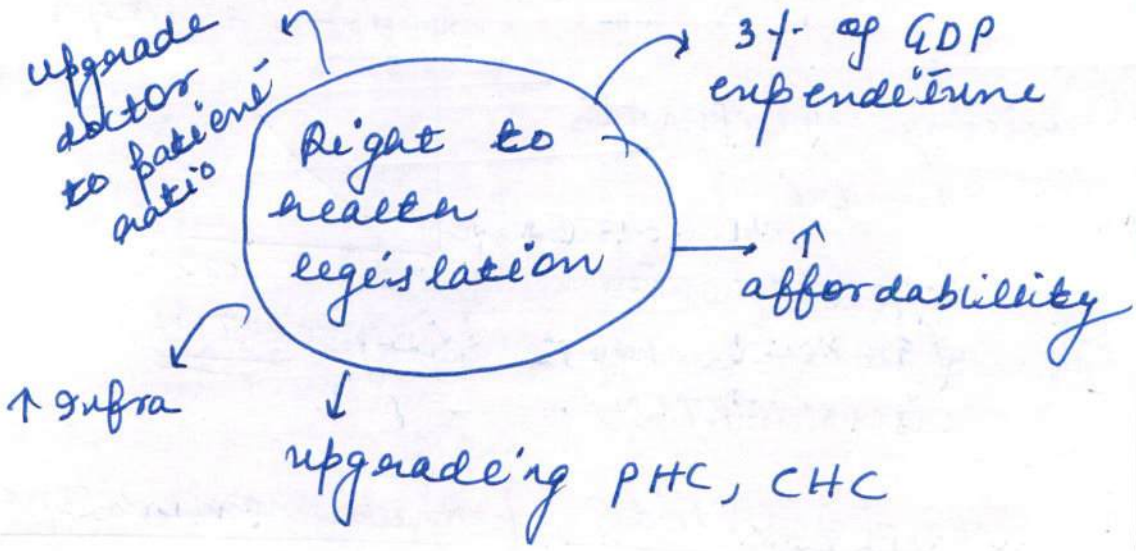
Right to health is recognized as fundamental right under Art 21 (right to life)



Social Gaps

① lack of awareness about health.

Eg Bonda tribe in odisha consult Desai (Traditional healers)

② lack of focus on preventive health care

Eg poor sanitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ unhealthy nutritional practises
(eg) Junk food, cereal centric diet.

Financial

① Lack of adequate funding
1.6% of GDP → 3% of GDP → desired

② Regional disparity
(eg) Kerela - high state GDP
UP, Bihar - very less

③ Corruption in Ayushman Bharat scheme (eg) Recent CAG report highlighted 76,000 fake health card issued

Infra Gap

① low patient to doctor ratio.
(eg) 1 lakh → 1456 doctor
3000 required as per WHO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② lack of hospital beds
(eg) 10,000 per 1 lakh

③ PHC, CHC lack advanced testing facilities, labaratory

Measures needed

① Public health management cadre
(Niti ayog @ 75)

② Public - private partnership to ↑ funding, ↑ finance
(Niti ayog @ 75)

DAMAN : Odisha
long insecticidal net, awareness and behavioural campaign by involving community participation to counter Malaria in Malkangiri

③ digitization and tele health
(eg) zipline drone - medicine delivery in MH.

Ensuring right to health is essential to raise the productivity of India. It will help to reap effectively the demographic dividend.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Third gender category refers to group of person whose biological identity at birth does not match with the self perceived identity.

Legislative Nudge

"History owes an apology to transgender" - Indu Mahalima

Transgender protection act 2019

- Prevention to any sort of discrimination
- right to self determination of gender
- Sexual hormonal therapy with consent
- National Board for Transgender Protection

NALASA foundation Vs UOI → Gave right to self determination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transgender - yet not engendered

1) Lack of real right to self determination

(eg) have to get certificate from DC

2) No right to appeal against the certificate

3) Discrimination faced

(eg) NHRC report - 90% of transgender are economically marginalized

4) lack of reservation

(eg) Ram Singh vs UOI - recognized need to give Transgender reservation

5) social stigma and discrimination

6) lack of statutory power with National Board for Transgender

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7) vicious cycle of poverty

lack of accessibility ← Transgender — discrimination

Poverty → vulnerability

social, political exclusion

Fig: Transgender vulnerability

8) Political exclusion - out of 4.4 lakh, only 21000 registered for voting

Measures needed

(1) More social awareness

(eg) Prominent figures like Naaz Joshi, Trinetra Haldar

SWEEKRUTI MISSION - Right to live with dignity for transgender by Chandral Rahra (IAS)

(2) Job (eg) Kochi station - by transgender

(3) Reservation facility.

There is need to move from current gender bipolarity to to gender continuum.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai cooperation organisation is an eurasian collaboration to promote connectivity, trade, counter terrorism (RATS)

Fig: Current members of SCO.

Difficulty in fulfilling expectation from SCO

1) China and Pakistan Block :

hinder effective discussion against terrorism

Eg RATS dysfunctional

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Single definition on terrorism could not be agreed

(eg) Pakistan - exclude action of self determination from terrorist act

3) Frequent disruptions of meeting

(eg) "victims of terrorism and propagator of terrorism cannot sit together to discuss terrorism"

S Jaishankar on SCO foreign minister meet

4) lack of progress on Infrastructure

(eg) Focus on CEPA and BRI by China → less focus on TAPI, INSTC project

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other factor

1) Debt trap of china → central asian country closer to china

2) "No limits ~~for~~ friendship" of Russia, china

3) lack of connectivity

Measures needed → engage with central asian countries bilaterally

(eg) connect central Asia policy

→ Better relation with Russia and central asia -

→ soft power diplomacy

So is vital for India's counter terrorism and central Asian policy. Thus it should be revamped on priority basis through multistakeholder engagement and diplomacy

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"India and US are natural allies" AB vajpayee

iCET
- defence - F414 engine for LCA
- Artemis accord by India
- Micron to invest in India
- India to join mineral security partnership

iCET - transformation in field of technology

1) Space technology : more sharing of data and modules b/w India (ISRO) & NASA
(eg) help in Gaganyaan mission

2) Defence : More joint venturship for manufacturing
(eg) BECA allows more geospatial sharing

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3) Semiconductor : India - Key part of friendshoring by USA

4) AI : More modules on transformer working for generative AI

5) cybersecurity collaborations.

6) Training : US semiconductor company (LAMBS) to train 20,000 Indian engineers.

7) More investment by micron to invest in Gujarat for semiconductor manufacturing.

Limitations

1) India removed from Generalized service of Preference

2) weak intellectual property of India - India in 301 special report of USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Policy uncertainity of US
eg America first policy

4) visa restriction by USA
eg H-1 B visa restriction

5) WTO issues eg USA against solar panel tariffs of India

Measures needed → Iron out differences through Joint discussions
↳ align iCET with Boarder agenda of quad and Indo pacific strategy

iCET marks a paradigm shift in technology collaboration of US with India - by promoting more Joint partnership, data exchange, space collaboration, semiconductor collaboration, securing supply chain etc.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK